

# THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLII] No 44—JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

Our aim is to win the mother and the boy; and we hope to do it by giving him the stylish and well-fitting garments that his youthful pride demands, and by giving her all that she can look for in the matter of honest values and wearing qualities.

## THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

Every new feature, every little touch which bespeaks very latest in correct dress you'll find here.

### Our Next Special One Day Sale Will be of Unbleached Table Linen

Thursday, October 23rd, is the day, and we will commence selling at ten o'clock in the morning. The cloth is a half bleach very good weight and we will give it a window display, a few days before the sale, so that you may examine it to your heart's content before the rush of selling commences. To make it go around the limit will be five yards to a customer. Price 25c. a yard.

### Blankets.

Shoppers will find in our Blanket Department a great many extra values. Stocks are now perfectly fresh and we think that prices will be higher before season is over.

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS—full size for double bed 60 x 80—\$2.15, 2.45, 2.75.

GREY WOOL BLANKETS—large size, and weight about 6 pounds, \$1.75, 2.00 a pair.

FLANNELETTE BLANKETS—Grey and White, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 a pair.

SHEETING—by the yard, heavy flannelette, thick enough for silence cloth, 2 yards wide 40c. a yard, not all wool, but cotton warp, will not shrink. 75c. a yard, 2 yards wide.

### Warmer Underwear for Women and Children.

Lots of women will be tempted to let the house go without fire in the furnace or heater—when they shouldn't—to save fuel. Dangerous to take chances, but warm Underwear will lessen the risk. There's a splendid assortment here. Comfortable Soft Fleecy Cottons, All-Wools and Unions.

SOFT FLEECE RIBBED VESTS, 2 for 25c.

SOFT KNITTED VESTS, lace trimmed, well finished patent woven gusset in arm pit 25c each up to \$1.50. Knitted Drawers 25c. to \$1.50, open and closed.

RED DRAWERS AND VESTS—for rheumatics, guaranteed all pure Wool, \$1.00 each.

OUTSIDE SIZES in SHIRTS and DRAWERS for large good natured women, 50c. to \$1.00 each.

SLEEPING GARMENTS for children, feet and all, 50c. to 75c. each.

UNSHRINKABLE SHIRTS for Children, long sleeves, pure White, very soft and comfortable, 25c. to 45c. each.

COMBINATION SUITS for children from 4 to 12 years of age. All Wool 90c. to \$1.00 a suit.

UNION GARMENTS for children, soft and will not shrink to hurt any 10c. to 25c. according to size.

### Extra Values in Good Furs.

It seems very early in the season to speak of extra values in Furs, but we bought large lines in popular styles on remarkably favorable terms, and we propose to give our Customers early advantage of our saving. As this promises to be the greatest Fur season on record, prices are more likely to advance than to go lower; and it may be good policy to buy while the assortment is at its best.

### Men's Underwear Special.

We have just been fortunate in securing a little lot of 42½ dozen Wool Fleece Shirts and Drawers. They are beautifully trimmed, the flannel set so that it will not all rub up in lumps. The regular retail price of this goods is 75c. a garment, but having made a special bargain purchase we give our customers the benefit; while they last we sell them 50c. a garment.

### Men's Waterproof Coats.

Sixteen Men's Dark Grey Waterproof Coats, sizes 38 to 46 inches our way this week at a price. The manufacturers price was more than we are selling them at. There were only sixteen in the lot; that is the reason we secured them at the price. Regular \$4.50. Our price \$3.50. Sewn new style cuffs—Vertical Pockets.

### A Job in Children's Suits.

We have just purchased some sixty odd Children's two piece and suits from the W. E. Sanford Mfg. Co. They are all jobs, that means sizes where there were only one or two left of a kind. The Sanford people noted above everything else for their stylish and well made Children's Suits.

These we are offering you at less than the usual wholesale price; may be sure they are a snap; sizes 22 to 28.

### "Pinto" Shell Cordovan Mitts and Gloves.

This special tannage of scorch proof "Pinto" Shell Cordovan is anted not affected by heat, steam, boiling or cold water. Especially adapted for railroad work, mining, driving and in fact for any or all purposes requiring extra strong wearing qualities. These gloves can be wet through and dry will be as soft and pliable as when new.

### A Nottingham Lace Curtain for \$1.00.

We say without any hesitation that this is the best dollar curtain ever came into this house. It has the new small neat design with border, is 3½ yards long and bound all the way around. Order them as they are going like hot cakes.

### Fashionable Silks and Satins

**SLEEPING GARMENTS** for children, feet and all, 50c. to 75c. each.  
**UNSHRINKABLE SHIRTS** for Children, long sleeves, pure White, very soft and comfortable, 25c. to 45c. each.  
**COMBINATION SUITS** for children from 4 to 12 years of age. All Wool 90c. to \$1.00 a suit.  
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### \$90.00 Persian Lamb Jacket at \$75.00.

Made of bright lustrous skins, perfect workmanship, Storm collar, and revers 26 inches long in back, beautifully lined with heavy black Satin.

### A Black Persian Lamb Jacket for \$50.00.

A remarkably low price you will say for us to quote for a genuine Black Persian Lamb Coat. However if you are going to get a Fur Coat this winter and would rather not pay \$75.00, by all means see this special of ours at \$50.00, size 32 to 38.

Grey Lamb Caps, \$1.75 to \$4.00; Beaver Muffs \$2.50, worth \$5.00; Seal Muffs \$4.00, worth \$6.00; Black Opossum Gauntlets, \$4.00 for \$2.50; Black Storm Collars, \$3.00 for \$2.50.

**FARM FOR SALE**—100 ACRES, PART lot 40, in 6th Concession of Ernestown. Good stone house with furnace, barn, two large sheds and drive house. 65 acres under cultivation, balance pasture and woodland. Free of all foul seed. Adjoining Village of Wilton, and convenient to two cheese factories, four churches, school and postoffice. For particulars apply to 41dp

WM. H. NELSON, Wilton.

**EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE**—100 acres—every foot ready for the plow. Good buildings, orchard and small fruit. Hard and soft water in the house. A creek crosses the farm. Near to church, school, grist mill, and cheese factory. Only six miles from Napanee. Apply to HERRINGTON & WARNER, Napanee. 41-dp

Napanee, Sept. 24th, 1902.

**FARM FOR SALE**—A first-class farm of 115 acres, close to Switzerville church and cheese factory. There are good buildings upon the premises, it is well watered and the land is in good state of cultivation, being the west half lot No. 12, and part of eleven, 7th concession Ernestown, county Lennox. Possession for the purpose of fall plowing can be given at once. The title is perfect. This is a rare bargain. Enquire of JOHN CHAPMAN, Bath P. O., or to HERRINGTON & WARNER, Napanee, Vendor's Solicitors. Napanee, Sept. 12th, 1902. 39-2 m

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** a Court will be held pursuant to the Ontario Voters' List Act, by His Honor, the Judge of the County Court of the County of Lennox, in the Town Hall, Odessa, on

**Tuesday, October, 21st,**

1902, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Ernestown for 1902. All persons having business at this Court are required to attend at the same time and place.

E. O. CLARK, Clerk.

Dated Clerk's Office, Sept. 19th, 1902.

## COURT OF REVISION, MUNICIPALITY OF SHEFFIELD.

Notice is hereby given that a Court will be held pursuant to the Ontario Voters' List Act, by His Honor the Judge of the County Court, of the County of Lennox and Addington, at the Town Hall, in the Village of Tamworth, on **TUESDAY, 28th OCTOBER, at 9 a.m.**, to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Sheffield for 1902. All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the said time and place.

JAS. AYLSWORTH,

Clerk of Sheffield, and Clerk of said Court.

Dated at Tamworth, Sept. 18th.

**The Napanee Express**  
**The Weekly Globe** **25c.**  
**Till the end of 1902.**

## APPLICATIONS INVITED.

The Municipal Council of the Town of Napanee invite applications for the office of Collector of Taxes for the said town for the year 1902. Address all communications to

W. T. WALLER,

Chairman of Printing and By-Laws Committee, Napanee.

Napanee, 8th Oct. 1902.

## MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale there will be sold on **TUESDAY, THE 21st DAY OF OCTOBER, A.D. 1902,** at the Court House in the town of Napanee, at the hour of eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, the following lands—**ALL AND SINGULAR** that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate about seven miles from the Township of Richmond, in the County of Lennox and Addington and Province of Ontario, being composed of the south half of lot number three in the fifth concession of the said Township of Richmond, containing one hundred acres be the same more or less. This property is conveniently situate about seven miles from the Town of Deseronto and about eight miles from the Town of Napanee. The farm is well fenced and in a good state of cultivation and has erected thereon a good frame house, frame barn and a frame drivehouse. Conditions of sale made known at time of sale.

For further particulars apply to **JOHN ENGLISH,** Vendor's Solicitor. Dated at Napanee this 24th day of September A.D., 1902. 41d

## In the Court of Appeal for Ontario.

### THE ONTARIO CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS ACT.

Election of a Member for the Province of Ontario for the Electoral District of the County of Addington, holden on the 2nd day of May and the 28th day of May, 1902.

**DOMINION OF CANADA,** Election petition **PROVINCE OF ONTARIO** between George Anson Aylesworth, Petitioner, and James Reid, Respondent. **TAKE NOTICE** that the above Petition will be tried at Osgoode Hall, in the City of Toronto, on the

**25th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1902,**

at the hour of half past ten of the clock in the forenoon, and on such other subsequent days as may be needed.

Dated the Ninth day of October, 1902, By order.

**JAMES S. CARTWRIGHT,** Registrar of the Court of Appeal.  
**GEO. D. HAWLEY,** Sheriff,  
 Returning Officer.

### Lamps, Lamps.

Our lamps are selling like wild fire. Come and buy before the best ones are all picked out. **BOYLE & SON.**

## A Nottingham Lace Curtain for \$1.00.

We say without any hesitation that this is the best dollar curtain ever came into this house. It has the new small neat design with fl border, is 3½ yards long and bound all the way around. Order them at as they are going like hot cakes.

## Fashionable Silks and Satins.

This is a very important Department with us and like our Dress G Department is always stocked with the latest weaves and shades to sat the demands of Mrs. Fashion. Whether you want a quarter of a yard trimming or a fifteen yard Dress Pattern we are just as anxious to please.

**BLACK TAFFETAS**—50c, 75 \$1.00 a yard.

**LOUISINES**—Colors and Black 75c to \$1.25.

**COLORED TAFFETA**—Our Leader at 75c. is a big seller.

**BLACK SATIN**—23 inch self selvaige 50c.—24 inch Pink Selvaige 75 24½ inch Yellow Selvaige \$1.00 a yard.

**COLORED MERVEILLEUX**—Pure Silk, new shades, 21 inches w 50c a yard.

**JAPAN SILKS**—All Silk, 21, 27 inch, 25c. to 50c. a yard.

### Candy For Change.

"Some people wonder why we carry a stock of cheap candy, penny candy," said the man who keeps the railroad newsstand. "Well, you see, it's this way: I have a lot of regular customers who want it. They take it out in change. For instance, one man has been buying two evening papers from me every afternoon for several years. If he has any pennies, I never see them. He always throws down a nickel, picks up his two papers from the pile and then takes three pieces of candy, which he chews while waiting for his train. Other men saw him do this, and followed suit, and now it's quite the regular thing."

### Eating From the Same Plate.

In former days it was usual for a couple seated together to eat from one trencher, more particularly if the relations between them were of an intimate nature or, again, if it were the master and mistress of the establishment. Walpole relates that so late as the middle of the eighteenth century the old Duke and Duchess of Hamilton occupied the dais at the head of the room and preserved the traditional manner by sharing the same plate. It was a token of attachment and tender recollection of unreturnable youth.

### The Only Way.

"Ah, Reginald, dearest," she sighed, "but how can I be sure that you will not grow weary of me after we have been married a little while?"

"I don't know," he answered, "unless we get married and see."

### A Possibility.

"So you refused him?" said Maud. "Yes," replied Mabel. "I told him I shall send back any letters unopened." "I wouldn't be so rude. There might be theater tickets in some of them!"

There is a wide difference in getting what we think we deserve and getting what is in store for us sometimes.—Pittsburg Gazette.

For mountain climbing camels are very inefficient and seldom used in Abyssinia and other mountainous coun-

## They Never Get Old.

It is our endeavor as far as is possible to keep the "new thing" coming in and "goods in stock" going out, thus keep our entire stock on the move, being particular to secure the best in all lines. This reason we are able to say to customers "when you get it at The Me Hall, it is fresh and good."

FRED L. HOOPE

### The Inventor of the Cork.

Don Perignon, a poor blind man first thought of cork for bottle stoppers. He was employed in a monastery as overseer of the extensive vineyards, being himself a manufacturer. Indeed, it is said he discovered by experimenting with wines grape juices that highly effervescent beverage known as champagne. Necessity in his case was doubtless mother of his inventing the cork stopper, for his champagne must be needed a better stopper than was used—merely a bunch of flax soaked in oil. If he was the first to put a cork into a bottle, the world is indebted to him, since its imperishability, elasticity and lightness render it invaluable for this use.

There are 227 different religious sects in Great Britain and Ireland.

## Color Is One of The Most Important Points in Well Made Butter.

Too many buttermakers lose sight of fact that "color" is one of the most important and effective points in good butter. The sweetest and richest butter is but prepared for the critical eyes of consumers if the color be faulty or objectionable.

Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color gives the natural golden to butter in the autumn and winter season. It is the favorite color in the Government Creameries, and is used exclusively by largest makers of butter for export home consumption. Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color never fades from the butter; it does not turn a shade such as other colors produce; pure and harmless; its keeping qualities are perfect; it is the strongest, the cheapest to use. Ask your druggist dealer for it; take no other make.



# NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

ADA—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17th, 1902.

Every new feature, every  
the touch which bespeaks the  
ry latest in correct dress,  
n'll find here.

pecial.  
g a little lot of 42½ dozen Men's  
beautifully trimmed, the fleece is  
imps. The regular retail price of  
g made a special bargain in this  
while they last we sell them at

boats.  
boats, sizes 38 to 46 inches, came  
turers price was more than we  
en in the lot; that is the reason  
Our price \$3.50. Sewn seams,

Suits.  
Children's two piece and vestee  
are all jobs, that means odd  
a kind. The Sanford people are  
nd well made Childrens' Suits.  
he usual who'sale price so you

7an  
"Pinto" Shell Cordovan is guar-  
old water. Especially adapted  
t for any or all purposes requiring  
can be wet through and when  
s is the best dollar curtain that  
new small neat design with floral  
y around. Order them at once

## JOTS Local and Otherwise.

Col. Duff, police magistrate of the cit  
of Kingston, died last Friday.  
Reunion services were held in the East-  
ern Methodist church Thanksgiving day.  
A fine new lot of brier pipes at 20 and 25  
cents each at the Plaza Cigar Store, John  
Street.  
The Indian children of Tyendinaga  
church will march to service on Inter-  
cession Sunday, November 19th.  
The two Picton Collegiate football teams  
will play their return game with the  
Napanee Collegiate teams on Saturday.  
How about the hockey club this winter?  
Are arrangements being made for the re-  
forming of the Quinte League?  
The protest against the return of T. G.  
Carcassien as M.P.P. for Lennox is not  
dropped—but is very much a live issue.  
Chocolates are always acceptable. They  
are especially so if you buy them where  
they keep the largest and freshest stock.  
Rikley's Restaurant.  
John Macdonald, farmer, living near  
Odessa, dropped dead Tuesday morning,  
just after eating his breakfast. He was  
one of Ernestown's oldest residents.  
Saturday afternoon last Mr. Casey  
Denison's son, Harold, met with a nasty  
accident by falling off a wagon. Several  
stitches had to be put in a wound in the  
head.  
The race to have taken place between  
Wendling's DeVeras and Moffatt's Sidney  
Pointer, for \$200 a side, did not take place.  
Moffatt put up the money, but Wendling  
failed to do likewise.  
A mission will be conducted in the  
Anglican church, Bath, November 13th to  
23rd, by Rev. W. W. Burton, of Madoc.  
One will be led at Prescott by Rev. F. T.  
Dibb, December 5th to 14  
John Milligan has purchased the billiard  
and pool tables, at present in use in the  
store next to Paisley's grocery, from W. T.  
Waller. Jack intends erecting a building  
on John street to be used as a billiard room

## Children Cry for CASTORIA.

The report that Sherman Bond has been  
selected to succeed J. Denyes as bailiff of  
Division Court at Odessa is premature, to  
say the least. Mr. Denyes will not resign  
until January, when he will remove to  
Washington.  
At a meeting of the Kingston curlers  
held Monday evening it was decided to re-  
form the Quinte League, and the following  
clubs will be asked to contest: Belleville  
Deeronto, Napanee, Rockwood, Brockville  
and Kingston.  
Close's Mills will grind Tuesdays, Thurs-  
days, and Saturday forenoons. Would  
like all grists in during the forenoon, while  
steam is on. Feed and barley meal for  
sale.  
Rev. E. W. Mackay and Mrs. Mackay,  
Madoc, were given a farewell tea and pre-  
sented with a well-filled purse by the  
congregation of the Preybyterian church  
before leaving to spend the autumn and  
winter in Scotland.  
The Napanee Yacht Club, on Monday  
evening, presented J. R. Dafee, and E.  
Embury, the winners in the recent yacht

## LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES,

and all kinds of Sash Fac-  
tory Goods. Also Mill  
Wood, Salt, Star Portland  
Cement, and COAL for  
domestic and manufactur-  
ing purposes.

The Rathbun Co.  
R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

## NOTICE!

The fruit season is nearly over, and now is  
the time to buy. We get shipments of  
Peaches, Grapes, Etc., every morning, which  
enables us to have choice good fruit all the  
time, and our prices are very low. Try our  
XXX Malt Vinegar and pickling spices. We keep nothing but the best  
and purest. Spanish Onions, new ones just arrived in good condition,  
and very cheap. All kinds of Breakfast Foods, Force, Malta Vita, Grape  
Nut, Shredded Wheat, Granose Flakes, Etc. We have Roquefort,  
Stilton and Canadian Cheese on hand. Try our Coffee. We keep only  
the Blend at 40c. a pound which cannot be beaten.  
FRESH AND SALTED MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Pork, Veal, Sausage, Fowl in  
season, Fearman's Sugar Cured Ham and English Breakfast Bacon always in stock.  
J. F. SMITH.

## THE GREAT COAL STRIKE IS OVER.

## A COMMON GROUND OF AGREE- MENT HAS BEEN REACHED.

Official Statement Issued at Washington—The President Has Named an  
Arbitration Commission of Six Persons—News of the Settlement  
Followed a Conference Between the President and Members of His  
Cabinet and Mr. John Mitchell—A Labor Representative Appointed  
on the Commission.

Washington, Oct. 16th—The strike is settled. Secretary Root announced at one  
o'clock that a common ground of agreement had been reached. The President has  
named a commission of six persons as an arbitration commission.  
President Mitchell has called a meeting of the Executive Committee, and the  
strike will be called off and mining resumed in two or three days. Some of the mem-  
bers of the commission were named by Messrs. Sargent and Mitchell at their confer-  
ence with the President to-day and in later meetings to-night, at which Mr. Sargent  
officially represented the miners' union leader.  
The strike commenced on May 12, and on May 15 a convention of delegates from  
local unions voted to continue it. It has thus lasted five months and three days. The  
number of men out was 147,000. The estimate of the total cost, including losses to  
operators, strikers, railways and merchants in the district, is \$130,000,000, of which  
\$28,000,000 is the men's wages. The number of fatalities is about 20, and the number  
of troops called out 10,000. The offer of arbitration by the operators provided for five  
arbitrators, the settlement agreed on provides for six.  
The Commissioners—The members of the Strike Settlement Commission are  
Brigadier-General John M. Wilson; E. W. Parker, of Washington, D. C. connected  
with the Geological Survey; Judge Geo. Gray, of Delaware; E. E. Clark, of Cedar

is the best dollar curtain that new small neat design with floral y around. Order them at once

with us and like our Dress Goods test weaves and shades to satisfy u want a quarter of a yard for are just as anxious to please you a yard.  
\$1.25.  
t 75c. is a big seller.  
50c.—24 inch Pink Selvage 75c.—  
hik, new shades, 21 inches wide,  
25c. to 50c. a yard.

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is your endeavor as far as is possible, ep the "new thing" coming in and the is in stock" going out, thus keeping ntire stock on the move, being parti- to secure the best in all lines. For reason we are able to say to our mers "when you get it at The Medical it is fresh and good."  
FRED L. HOOPER.

**The Inventor of the Cork.**  
on Perignon, a poor blind monk, thought of cork for bottle stop- He was employed in a royal astery as overseer of the extensive yards, being himself a manufac- r. Indeed, it is said he discovered experimenting with wines and e juices that highly effervescing arage known as champagne. Ne- ity in his case was doubtless the hgr of his inventing the cork stop- for his champagne must have led a better stopper than was then l—merely a bunch of flax soaked il. If he was the first to put a cork a bottle, the world is indebted to , since its impermeability, elastic- and lightness render it invaluable this use.

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held Monday evening it was decided to re- form the Quinze League, and the following clubs will be asked to contest: Belleville Deseronto, Napanee, Rockwood, Brockville and Kingston.

Close's Mills will grind Tuesdays, Thurs- days, and Saturday forenoons. Would like all grists in during the forenoon, while steam is on. Feed and barley meal for sale. 89f

Rev. E. W. Mackay and Mrs. Mackay, Madoc, were given a farewell tea and pre- sented with a well-filled purse by the congregation of the Preybeterian church before leaving to spend the autumn and winter in Scotland.

The Napanee Yacht Club, on Monday evening, presented J. R. Dafos, and E. Embury, the winners in the recent yacht aces with a beautiful trophy each. The ups are very beautiful, and are highly rized by the recipients.

The coroner's inquest into the death of George Whallen, found dead in the Evans Company warehouse, Toronto several weeks ago was concluded Saturday night. The verdict declared that Whalley died at the hands of a party or parties unknown.

On Thursday the 23rd of October a meeting will be held in the Eastern Methodist Church, Napanee, to organize the county for the approaching campaign on Dec. 4 h. All interested in the issue are invited to attend. Meeting will open at 10 a m.

**Baby Humors.**—Dr. Agnew's Ointment soothes, quiets, and effects quick and effective cures to all skin eruptions common to baby during teething time. It is harm- less to the hair in cases of Scald Head, and cures Eczema, Salt Rheum and All Skin Diseases of older people. 35 cents.—55

The Napanee Shakespeare Club will be- gin its sixteenth annual session on Satur- day evening, the 18th inst This first meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs F. S. Richardson, at whose home the club was inaugurated in the month of October, 1887. Coriolanus will be the study first taken up.

We have not advanced the price of our tobaccos. Amber smoking tobacco, Bobs, Currency and Fair Play chewing tobaccos are the same size and price to the Consumer as formerly. We have also extended the time for the redemption of snowshoe tags to January 1st, 1904.

42b THE EMPIRE TOBACCO Co. Limited:  
As the Secretary of the Provincial Association has no "authority" to furnish copies of reports at reduced rates to clubs of less than twenty-five members, the teachers whose names were handed to the secretary of the L. A. T. A. will not receive copies of the O. E. A.  
J. E. MAIR, Sec. L. A. T. A.

The building operations in town are fast being finished up. F. W. Smith & Bros., D. J. Hogan & Son, and Neilson & Robin- son will soon be able to occupy their pre- mises, and R. J. Wales' building is nearly completed. The new front in Wallace's drug store is being pushed along, and when completed will make one of the finest fronts in town

**One Short Puff Clears the Head.**— Does your headache? Have you pains over your eyes? Is the breath offensive? These are certain symptoms of Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will cure most stubborn cases in a marvellously short time. If you've had Catarrh a week it's a sure cure. If it's of fifty years' stand- ing it's just as effective. 50 cents.—57

A peculiar accident occurred near Fox- boro, on the Grand Trunk line recently. A freight train was bowling along when a draw bar broke and fell on the rail, causing a car that passed over it to leave the rail. the pressure behind forced the car upward and outward, and it was thrown against the fence along the right of way. The train then closed up and recoupled. It all happen- ed so quickly that if the car could not have been seen the train crew might have imagined that it was just a pipe dream.

**Little but Searching.**—Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are not big nauseous doses that contain injurious drugs or narcotics—they are the pure vegetable pepsin—the medical extract from this luscious fruit, and the tablets are prepared in as palatable form as the fruit itself. They cure indigestion. 60 in a box 35 cents. —56

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President Mitchell has called a meeting of the Executive Committee, and the strike will be called off and mining resumed in two or three days. Some of the members of the commission were named by Messrs. Sargent and Mitchell at their confer- ence with the President to-day and in later meetings to-night, at which Mr. Sargent officially represented the miners' union leader.

The strike commenced on May 12, and on May 15 a convention of delegates from local unions voted to continue it. It has thus lasted five months and three days. The number of men out was 147,000. The estimate of the total cost, including losses to operators, strikers, railways and merchants in the district, is \$130,000,000, of which \$28,000,000 is the men's wages. The number of fatalities is about 20, and the number of troops called out 10,000. The offer of arbitration by the operators provided for five arbitrators, the settlement agreed on provides for six.

The Commissioners—The members of the Strike Settlement Commission are Brigadier-General John M. Wilson; E. W. Parker, of Washington, D. C. connected with the Geological Survey; Judge Geo. Gray, of Delaware; E. E. Clark, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Thos. H. Watkins, of Scranton, Pa.; Bishop John L Spaulding, of Peoria, and Carroll D. Wright.

**MORVEN.**  
The weather continues fine, with frequent showers.

The trustees of the Brick church are re-shingling the shed.

The Epworth League rally in the White church on Sunday evening passed off very interestingly. The program was well rendered.

The death of Mrs. T. Jackson, a week ago, cast a sadness over this section, as she left four little children. The family have the sympathy of all.

Farmers are beginning their fall ploughing.

**Pill-Dosed** with nauseous big purgers, prejudice people against pills generally. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are revolutionizing the demand—they're so pleasant and easy to take—the doses are small and so is the price, 10 cents for 40 doses. Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation dispelled. Works like a charm.—53

**FELLOWS.**  
The yield of apples in this section is larger than usual.

A number are complaining of the rot among potatoes.

Most of our farmers have finished haying.

Some miscreants, on the 3rd inst., dug into the grave of Mrs. John Chap- man, breaking the tombstone. The grave had been undisturbed for twenty years. No motive can be assigned. It is to be hoped that the guilty per- sons will be discovered and punished as they deserve.

On Wednesday of last week Mr. James Schoales was constructing stanchions in his new stable, when a heavy piece fell, striking him on the head, inflicting an ugly scalp wound. Sixteen stitches were put in it and the gentleman is in a fair way to recovery.

**DR. WAUGH,**  
DENTIST.  
163 PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

WILL VISIT ODESSA  
2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.

**PRICES:**  
A Set of Teeth for ..... \$6 00  
A Gold Filling..... 1.00  
A Silver Filling..... 50  
A Cement Filling..... 25

PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c.  
ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED.  
50tf

Thos. Furrs made a trip to Syden- ham one night recently and captured over 300 of the finnies.

Mr. F. Schoales, of Montreal, has been spending a few days with his parents.

Miss Sadie Reid, of Hawley, is re- newing old acquaintances at Fellows.

We are pleased to know that Walter Hagerman, who sprained his elbow severely, is improving rapidly.

Mrs. Geo. Dawson has returned from Deseronto, where she has been visiting her parents.

Miss Bessie Shaw spent Sunday under the parental roof.

Master Percy Furrs has returned home after spending a few weeks at Yarker and Colebrook.

Children Cry for  
**CASTORIA.**

**IMPERIAL FANCY GLASS.**

A large assortment of this fancy Glassware just to hand, consisting of Water Sets, Table Sets, Cheese Dishes, Biscuit Jars, Salad Bowls, Sugars and Creams; Epergnes, Rose Bowls and Vases.

See the Display of These Goods in Our Show Window.

**UNDERWEAR.**

See our Ladies' and Men's Underwear, also Children's, of which we keep a complete stock at low prices, at THE PEOPLE'S FAIR.

**McINTOSH BROS.,** W. A. GARRETT,  
Manager.



# A SERPENTINE MONSTER

## An Invincible and Unconquered Foe of the Human Race.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Bailly, Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Chicago says:—Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text:—Proverbs xxiii, 32, "At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

The evil of intoxication is a universal curse. Its long, slimy, twisting coils spread over every land and are visible in every walk of life. There is hardly a man or woman sitting before me who has not had at least one near relative who has been cursed by the fatal bite of this crawling, insidious enemy. Perhaps that near relative was a father, a mother, an uncle, an aunt, a brother, a sister, a wife, a husband or a child. Alas, many of us can say we have not only had one, but many of our relatives and friends who have gone down into drunkards' graves after they have lived the hopeless and humanly helpless, degraded earthly existence of the drunkard. Even as I am preparing this sermon news is published that a man who has filled high places in the service of his country, who bore a name honored in our history, has lost his life in a brawl in which he would never have been involved if he had not indulged in intoxicating drink.

Solomon compared the sin of intoxication to the writhings and twistings of a serpent and to the stinging of an adder because at that time poisonous serpents were everywhere. Every thicket was filled with a constellation of their gleaming eyes. Every desert was the home of the puff adder, lying half buried in the sand. Every swamp was the retreat of the water viper. Every hillside had for the traveller a warning hiss or rattle. Even unto this day many of the countries of the east are overrun with poisonous reptiles. In India alone over 50,000 inhabitants annually die from

### POISONOUS SNAKE BITES.

The serpents of intoxication have increased so rapidly that they are now innumerable. We hear their hiss in almost every legislative hall. We see their eyes gleaming out of almost every palace. We find them lying under the orange blossoms of the marriage altar, as well as in the detention hospitals for the patients who have their rooms filled with the coiling serpents of delirium tremens. We find many of our statesmen paralyzed by the glance of an adder's eyes, as a poor, little frightened sparrow might tremble and crouch until she falls into the open mouth of the blacksnake which has charmed her. We find that even a few of the ministers who fill the pulpits of the gospel of Jesus Christ are terrorized by the sight of the serpent of intoxication, because the rich brewer may be the president of the board of trustees or the wealthy distiller's family may be the largest contributors to the financial support of the church. The curse of sinful intoxicants is universal, therefore for all Christian people—and that includes you and me—should band themselves together for its extinction. We shall deal with the serpent of strong drink in the same way the travellers over the western prairies deal with the rattlesnakes. There it is a universally obeyed law that every man shall kill every rattlesnake he may see. It ought also to be a universally obeyed Christian

you had a loved one who was contemplating the commission of a heinous crime what would you do? Why, you would go to that friend and say: "Brother, if you do this you will have to pass many years in jail. If you allow your angry passions to rise and commit murder, you will have to sit in the electric chair or stand under the hangman's noose. That is the law which has been carried out in many instances in the past and will be carried out in many instances in the future?"

Now, my friends, what is the divine punishment that will be meted out to all who have been slain by the sting of the Solomonic adder? Let me read part of just one verse from the divine criminal code. Shall the drunkard inherit heaven? What says the epistle of First Corinthians? "Be not deceived; neither idolaters, adulterers nor thieves nor drunkards shall inherit the kingdom of God." There is no need of reading further. That simple Pauline sentence covers the whole ground. It seems to harmonize with the Icelandic idea of hell, which is to be a great ice palace, the walls of which are covered with a huge mass of swaying, swinging serpents. Their forked tongues and hissing throats converge to a common center, where the condemned of God crouch and tremble and weep. Shall we not fight this serpent of intoxication, which may aptly be compared to the Icelandic's Satanic serpents in the palace of the Inferno? Shall we not, one and all, fight the serpents of intoxication, which can and do destroy happiness the other side of the grave as well as that of the life which is on this side?

### THE SURE ANTIDOTE

for the poison of the adder of intoxication must be found for Christians, first and last and all the time, in the blood of Jesus Christ. It is right to use the human agencies for the cure of inebriety, but I believe human agencies will always fail unless they are blessed by the divine power—by the power of the Holy Ghost. As a pastor and preacher and temperance worker I have personally tried to aid in the rescue of many drunkards. I have helped send some to the reformatory institutions. I have taken them into my own home and bought them medicines from the drug stores. I am free to confess that all these human agencies failed except when those victims of strong drink have thrown themselves into the arms of God and clung to Jesus Christ as their only Savior. Divine reinforcement can save you if you will live so close to Christ that Christ can and will live close to you. Divine reinforcement alone can save the drunkard who is heading toward a drunkard's grave.

This promise being true, that Jesus Christ alone is the only sure antidote for the suicidal thirst of strong drink, the next step in our temperance reformation should be to open all the churches in our Christian land for great temperance meetings. Every minister of the gospel should preach and continue to preach the gospel of teetotalism. Every pulpit of every church should be a broad, white desk before which the victims of strong drink could bow at the throne of grace for mercy and then arise and with trembling hand sign the temperance pledge, and blot it then and there with their falling tears of penitence.

### COULDN'T STAND IT.

#### Serpent Disproved a Popular Belief.

Zoologists have generally exhibited a lively scorn at the stories of living frogs or toads imbedded in rock which find a place in "the columns of the local press."

The workman's pick splits open the cavity; the toad's eyes shine with unusual brilliancy; it finds it difficult to perform the process of respiration; makes a barking noise; its mouth is completely closed; it is of a pale color, but shortly after grows darker until it is of a fine olive brown; Mr., the well known local geologist, gives it as his opinion that the animal is at least 6,000 years old; and so on.

One also hears famous tales of fasting serpents, but it is not often that the reptile enjoys the advantages possessed by a great Japanese Python reticulatus which has just paid its debt to nature in the Museum of Natural History at Paris. It arrived at the museum in the fullest health and strength Nov. 17, 1899. It was about eight feet long, of brilliant coloring, enormous diameter, and of singularly aggressive disposition. Its keepers soon found that it was a teetotaler of the most bigoted character. Geese, ducks, sheep, hens—every imaginable dainty was offered, but in vain. It would occasionally take a bath, and for a change would lovingly envelop a victim in its enormous coils, but not a morsel would touch its lips. This state of affairs gave rise to great concern, especially as the brilliant coloring began to wane and its fine proportions to decrease. At the beginning of the present year it was of a dull gray color, and was a mere bag of skin and bones. Its aggressive habits disappeared, it became apathetic and inoffensive, and remained motionless in the corner of its cage. Its weight dropped to two-thirds of its original twelve stone; and, to cut the story short, it passed away April 20, 1902, after a voluntary fast of two years, five months and three days.

This is not the first experience of the kind that the officials at the museum have had under their notice. Fasts of twenty-six months and twenty-eight months have not been uncommon. But the palm—if it be a palm—is carried away from all competitors by the Pelophilus madagascariensis, two specimens of which died of starvation after periods of three years and forty-nine months, respectively.

### A GIFT FROM CHARLES II.

Benefiting by the Gratitude of a King 250 Years Ago.

Because in September, 251 years ago, the Penderells of Boscobel in Staffordshire, England, saved the life of Charles Stuart, afterward Charles II., Thomas Walker, M. D., of St. John, N. B., gets £10 per annum. For he is a descendant of the Penderells.

The story of the King's stay at Boscobel is thus told by the historian, Hume:

"To this man (Penderell) Charles intrusted himself. The man had dignity of sentiment much above his condition; and though death was denounced against all who concealed the King, and a great reward promised to all who should betray him, he professed and maintained unshaken fidelity.

"He took the assistance of his four brothers, equally honorable with himself, and, having clothed the King in a garb like their own, put a bill into his hand, and pretended to employ themselves in cutting fagots. Some nights he lay upon straw in the house, and fed on such homely fare as it afforded.

"For a better concealment he

## FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

### CROP ROTATION.

A well-defined rotation of crop wise in general farming, and I vocate and practice it, but believe there are often times when rota is practiced at an inconvenience loss when not absolutely necessary writes Mr. W. F. McSparran. example, we who fill silos extensively find it very desirable to have the corn field pretty close to silo, on account of heavy haul. Here the antagonist of the comes in and says if we would have the corn in the usual way and the water dry out, we would have the feed without the weight. But do not want the water to dry and hence we have the weight want to grow it so as to avoid much hauling.

The ideal farm has the build in or near the centre, and all its are equidistant, but, unfortunately all our farms are not ideal. If inflexible rotation is followed, will happen every three or four years that the ensilage corn will be brought from the back field, believe that corn can be grown in the nearby fields very successfully successive years for a long time the supply of humus is kept in or better, increasing in the Farm manure as employed in ordinary farm operations will not in sufficient quantity to maintain humus for best results. In connection with the farm manure a green crop or one's extensive plowed down will be found the best way to provide the humus.

It may be stated as almost agricultural law that if we have plenty of humus we will be supplied with moisture, and the moisture and the humus crop is generally assured. If corn crop is for the silo, the plowing is usually so thick and growth so luxuriant that no corn crop has a chance to grow with corn, as cowpeas or crimson clover as ordinarily planted for curing rye follows the ensilage corn and plowed down the following spring an immense amount of vegetable matter will be added to the soil and as this matter disorganizes, humic conditions will be greatly improved. By alternating rye corn, with both crops given a dressing of manure if possible and commercial fertilizer supplied as land seems to require, there need no diminution of yields for many years, and often an improvement rather than deterioration in fertility.

Near my home is a small tract land that was planted to corn every year for 38 years. The land given extra good preparation the crop thoroughly cultivated, only received light yearly coat manure of not richly fed animals. No green crops were grown plowing down. Very heavy crop corn and fodder were grown years until the last few years of period; while the fodder grew as heavy as usual, very few were set. In the latter years of time some commercial fertilizer used. When the corn ceased to be satisfactory ears, the ground seeded to wheat and clover kept in clover for a few years, corn was again planted and a number of crops in the second period have been raised.



few of the ministers who are the pur-  
 ports of the gospel of Jesus Christ  
 are terrorized by the sight of the  
 serpent of intoxication, because the  
 chief brewer may be the president of  
 the board of trustees or the wealthy  
 distiller's family may be the largest  
 contributors to the financial sup-  
 port of the church. The curse of  
 sinful intoxicants is universal, there-  
 fore for all Christian people—and that  
 includes you and me—should band  
 themselves together for its extinc-  
 tion. We shall deal with the ser-  
 pent of strong drink in the same  
 way the travellers over the western  
 prairies deal with the rattlesnakes.  
 There it is a universally obeyed law  
 that every man shall kill every rat-  
 tlesnake he may see. It ought also  
 to be a universally obeyed Christian  
 law that every Christian should  
 strike at the hideous head of the  
 Satanic adder of intoxication when-  
 ever it reveals itself or lifts its fatal  
 poisonous fangs to strike.

The evil results of a man's mind  
 long weakened by intoxicants are  
 very far-reaching. We read with  
 amazement how a boa constructor  
 can swallow down a calf or kid or  
 deer apparently five times wider  
 than the natural size of the ser-  
 pent's throat. But every country  
 boy has seen the same phenomenon  
 upon a small scale. A snake with a  
 throat hardly larger than your lit-  
 tle finger will give chase to a large,  
 fat toad. It will then gather to-  
 gether the two hind legs of the  
 toad and by suction slowly draw  
 the whole body down its throat and

#### INTO ITS STOMACH.

Then, if the country boy will pick  
 up the snake by the tail and snap  
 him as he would a whipcord, the  
 serpent's mouth will open and the  
 toad will be ejected, alive and well,  
 as was Jonah when thrown from the  
 mouth of the big fish after he had  
 been voyaging for three days in its  
 internal cavity. But, though the  
 student of serpentry may wonder  
 at the size of a big toad which a  
 small snake is able to swallow, his  
 wonderment ought to be as nothing  
 compared to the utter astonishment  
 with which he sees the huge meal  
 which the serpent of intoxication  
 can swallow after the brain of its  
 victim has been wrecked by strong  
 drink. Without any apparent effort  
 it can swallow down the merchant's  
 store, the minister's pulpit, the law-  
 yer's office, the surgeon's operating  
 table, the mechanic's bench, the en-  
 gineer's engine, the sea captain's  
 ship.

A drunkard's heart through the  
 touch of the adder of intoxication  
 not only becomes a poisoned heart,  
 but the merciless heart of an inhu-  
 man monster. In order to drink a  
 drunkard is willing practically to go  
 to any extreme. He is ready to let  
 wife and children starve. I have  
 known two drunkards who were wil-  
 ling to sell their own flesh and blood  
 in a life of crime in order that they  
 might get liquor with which to sat-  
 isfy their diabolical thirst. These  
 two drunkards were not men of the  
 lower social rank. They were men  
 who were born in as good families as  
 yours or mine. But why continue in  
 this strain? Is there any need of  
 my longer describing how the ser-  
 pent of intoxication can destroy a  
 man's love for his wife and his  
 children? No. In the rags of the  
 factories we see it; in the scandals  
 of the divorce courts we read it;  
 in the horrors of the reformatory  
 schools we can prove it. Let us pass  
 on in our indictment of this coil-  
 ing

#### SERPENT OF THE WINE CUP

The Solomonic serpentine evil de-  
 stroys a man's soul as well as the  
 temporal usefulness of his brain and  
 the loving power of his heart. This  
 is not a pleasant subject to touch.  
 It is not pleasant because many of  
 us have had friends, dear friends,  
 who have met or are to-day on the  
 way to meet a drunkard's doom.  
 my brother, we must be true to the  
 living as well as to the dead. If

the drunkard who is heading toward  
 a drunkard's grave.

This promise being true, that  
 Jesus Christ alone is the only sure  
 antidote for the suicidal thirst of  
 strong drink, the next step in our  
 temperance reformation should be  
 to open all the churches in our  
 Christian land for great temperance  
 meetings. Every minister of the  
 gospel should preach and continue  
 to preach the gospel of teetotalism.  
 Every pulpit of every church should  
 be a broad, white desk before which  
 the victims of strong drink could  
 bow at the throne of grace for  
 mercy and then arise and with trem-  
 bling hand sign the temperance  
 pledge and blot it then and there  
 with their falling tears of penitence.  
 The church of the Lord Jesus Christ  
 must and shall lead in this success-  
 ful temperance reform. The tem-  
 perance movement will fail, and  
 surely fail, if it is carried on purely  
 as a secular movement. It will win,  
 and surely win, if it is carried on as  
 divine movement in which is enlist-  
 ed the strong arm of a church in-  
 spired of the Holy Spirit. It is by  
 you that the call for a gospel charge  
 against the grog-shops must first be  
 sounded.

Lastly, and most important of  
 all, with the help of the church of  
 God, we should try to kill the adder  
 of strong drink by making our civil  
 laws so stringent that the young  
 should find it almost impossible  
 to get at the wine cup

#### EVEN IF THEY WOULD.

It is easier to keep 100 young men  
 from acquiring the evil habit of  
 strong drink than it is to reform  
 one debauched drunkard. It is  
 easier to prevent than to reform  
 sin. I suppose the chronic drunk-  
 ards who have been drinking for  
 twenty or thirty years will find their  
 poisonous serpent of the wine cup  
 no matter where they may be. But  
 it is possible by law to keep liquor  
 away from the young men and the  
 young women. It is possible to  
 protect the rising generation so  
 that they may not be able to find  
 this adder's lair and to feel his foul  
 breath or his poisonous fangs.

And not only by stringent laws  
 should the destroying wine cup be  
 kept from the young, but the young  
 should also be taught why the de-  
 bauching influence of strong drink is  
 kept out of their reach. The evil  
 results of indulgence in the wine cup  
 should be taught in the public  
 schools. They should be taught upon  
 the public platforms as well as  
 in the private home. The evils of  
 strong drink should be presented so  
 clearly and vehemently to the young  
 that the rising generation should  
 some day by the grace of God be  
 able to stand up in their might and  
 declare that America must and  
 shall forever be free from the evils  
 of strong drink. They shall be able  
 to declare it with our help at the  
 church altar; they shall be able to  
 declare it in the nominating planks  
 of our great political parties; they  
 shall be able to declare it at the  
 American ballot box; they shall be  
 able to declare it by telegraphic  
 communications before a sin cursed,  
 alcohol poisoned world.

Christian men and women, north,  
 east, south and west, let us one and  
 all rally to the temperance cause.  
 Let the ministers consecrate the  
 pulpits to the work. Let the lay-  
 men consecrate the pews. May we  
 one and all be ready to die for the  
 temperance cause, but never to sur-  
 render; never to cease fighting the  
 saloon and its entrenched power un-  
 til we are summoned before the  
 great white throne of heaven. Never,  
 never, never let up in the strug-  
 gle against this hemispheric evil  
 until the home and the church and  
 the kingdom of God shall forever be  
 free. May God give us one and all  
 supernatural strength for the strug-  
 gle which is before the temperance  
 cause of the church of America and  
 of the world.

Boscobel is thus told by the histor-  
 ian, Hume:

"To this man (Penderell) Charles  
 intrusted himself. The man had dig-  
 nity of sentiment much above his  
 condition; and though death was de-  
 nounced against all who concealed  
 the King, and a great reward prom-  
 ised to all who should betray him,  
 he professed and maintained unshak-  
 en fidelity.

"He took the assistance of his four  
 brothers, equally honorable with  
 himself, and, having clothed the  
 King in a garb like their own, put  
 a bill into his hand, and pretended  
 to employ themselves in cutting fag-  
 gots. Some nights he lay upon  
 straw in the house, and fed on such  
 homely fare as it afforded.

"For a better concealment he  
 mounted upon an oak, where he  
 sheltered himself among the leaves  
 and branches for twenty-four hours.  
 He saw several soldiers pass by. All  
 of them were intent upon the search  
 for the King, and some expressed in  
 his hearing their earnest wishes of  
 seizing him.

"This tree was afterward denom-  
 inated the Royal Oak, and for many  
 years was regarded by the neighbor-  
 hood with great veneration.

"Charles was in the middle of his  
 kingdom, and could neither stay in  
 his retreat nor stir for it without  
 the most imminent danger. Fears,  
 hopes and party zeal, interested mul-  
 titudes to discover him, and even the  
 smallest indiscretion of his friends  
 might prove fatal.

Having found Lord Wilmot, who  
 was skulking in the neighborhood,  
 they agreed to put themselves into  
 the hands of Col. Bentley, a zealous  
 Royalist, who lived at Bentley, not  
 many miles distant. The King's  
 feet were so hurt by walking about  
 in heavy boots or countryman's  
 shoes, which did not fit him, that  
 he was obliged to mount on horse-  
 back, and he traveled in this situa-  
 tion to Bentley, attended by the  
 Penderells, who had been faithful to  
 him."

After Charles became King, Farmer  
 Penderell was suitably remember-  
 ed. One of the estates which  
 Charles granted afterward was made  
 chargeable with a perpetual payment  
 of £100 to each of the other four  
 brothers, and £50 to a sister, Eliz-  
 abeth Penderell, who shared the fam-  
 ily secret.

Dr. Walker of St. John is a de-  
 scendant of Elizabeth Penderell.  
 There were five families descended  
 from her, and the £50 was divided,  
 so that the representative of each  
 branch gets £10 a year.

A check for this amount, less a  
 small commission, comes every  
 spring to Dr. Walker from a solic-  
 itor at Lichfield, England. His fa-  
 ther got it before him, and it will  
 descend to his son.

Once, when in England, the doc-  
 tor sought to learn whose estate was  
 still paying so old an account, but  
 the solicitor was abroad.

#### MOVED IN TWO MINUTES.

An engineering feat, which for  
 magnitude and quick execution has  
 seldom been equalled, was accom-  
 plished lately at New Brunswick,  
 N.J., by the Pennsylvania Railroad  
 Company. The bridge crossing the  
 Raritan River and the draw-span  
 connecting, which span the Dela-  
 ware and Raritan Canal, were moved  
 14 feet 6 inches in one minute  
 and 43 seconds. The length of the  
 bridge and draw-span is 906 feet.  
 The bridge has five spans, each 150  
 feet long, and the draw-span is the  
 same length.

Within the past 90 years the  
 Spanish-speaking population of the  
 world has increased from 26,190,000  
 to 43,000,000.

Fourteen ounces of cheese equal  
 in food value two pounds of bread  
 or six pounds of herring.

given extra good preparation a-  
 the crop thoroughly cultivated, a  
 only received light yearly coats  
 manure of not richly fed anim  
 No green crops were grown  
 plowing down. Very heavy crops  
 corn and fodder were grown  
 years until the last few years of  
 period; while the fodder grov  
 was as heavy as usual, very few e  
 were set. In the latter years of  
 time some commercial fertilizer v  
 used. When the corn ceased to m  
 satisfactory ears, the ground v  
 seeded to wheat and clover a  
 kept in clover for a few years, w  
 corn was again planted and a nu  
 ber of crops in the second per  
 have been raised.

#### FEEDING WHEAT.

The experiments of different s  
 tions as well as my own experie  
 show that when properly fed, wh  
 gives results with all kinds of st  
 practically equal to those produ  
 by corn, writes Mr. Luther Post  
 In both composition and digesti  
 it is superior to corn, but  
 differs from corn in the fact t  
 when fed alone, stock will not  
 it as well and do not seem to h  
 the same relish for it, because it  
 too sticky when ground, adhering  
 the teeth and gums. There  
 greater danger, too, of over-feed  
 than with corn, but when fed  
 connection with other grains,  
 particularly with bran, there  
 little danger of getting the anim  
 off feed and all kinds of stock t  
 seem to like it fully as well as c  
 and make equally as good gains  
 it. In my own experience I h  
 usually mixed it with bran, 1  
 and half by weight, and have sec  
 ed excellent results.

In experiments I conducted, whe  
 pound for pound, proved superior  
 corn when fed to growing anim  
 Fed to thrifty young pigs, 12  
 15 pounds\* of pork were secu  
 from each bushel of wheat. Tak  
 the average of the several exp  
 ments conducted with hogs of di  
 ent ages and in various conditio  
 it required 424 pounds of wh  
 meal as compared with 418 pou  
 of corn meal for 100 pounds ge  
 Five hundred and four pounds  
 wheat meal and bran, mixed 1  
 and half, made the same gain.  
 was found best to grind the wh  
 coarse and then wet it with wa  
 at the time of feeding, rather t  
 soak the whole grain, to insure c  
 plete digestion. When not cor  
 nient to grind it, soaking is her  
 cial, but pigs do not seem to dig  
 it as well nor make as good  
 of it. Feeding wheat in the sheaf  
 practiced by some is not econom  
 except to breeding stock when or  
 light ration.

Briefly stated, wheat excels cor  
 its digestibility and in the amo  
 of protein, starches, and sug  
 which it contains, and on this  
 count it has a higher food va  
 For young animals, where growt  
 a consideration of as much or m  
 importance than fattening, whea  
 the better food, but for mat  
 stock where fattening is the c  
 object corn is better.

Wheat has been shown by exp  
 ment to be equally as good as c  
 for feeding some classes of st  
 and, by inference, it may be said  
 be equally good for all classes w  
 properly used.

If fed alone the following poi  
 should be observed: Give a v  
 small daily allowance at the  
 ginning and increase very gradu  
 to a full ration, taking great c  
 not to over-feed; grind coarse for  
 classes of stock except sheep,  
 which it should be fed whole.  
 best results, grind and mix v  
 bran or some one of the gra  
 corn, oats or barley. Such a u

# FOR FARMERS

**Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.**

**CROP ROTATION.**

well-defined rotation of crops is in general farming, and I advise and practice it, but believe there are often times when rotation practiced at an inconvenience and when not absolutely necessary, as Mr. W. F. McSparran. For example, we who fill silos extensively find it very desirable to have a corn field pretty close to the house on account of heavy hauling. I am the antagonist of the silos in and says if we would cure corn in the usual way and let water dry out, we would have feed without the weight. But we do not want the water to dry out, hence we have the weight and it to grow it so as to avoid too much hauling.

The ideal farm has the buildings near the centre, and all fields, equidistant, but, unfortunately, our farms are not ideal. If an axle rotation is followed, it happens every three or four years that the ensilage corn must be brought from the back field. I believe that corn can be grown in nearby fields very successfully for years for a long time if supply of humus is kept intact, better, increasing in the soil. Manure as employed in ordinary farm operations will not be sufficient quantity to maintain us for best results. In connection with the farm manure some in crop or one's extensive roots are dug down will be found the way to provide the humus.

It may be stated as almost an agricultural law that if we have plenty of humus we will be well supplied with moisture, and with moisture and the humus the crop is generally assured. If the crop is for the silo, the plants are usually so thick and the growth so luxuriant that no other crop has a chance to grow with the corn, as cowpeas or crimson clover ordinarily planted for curing. If follows the ensilage corn and is dug down the following spring. Immense amount of vegetable matter will be added to the soil, and as this matter disorganizes, the acidic conditions will be greatly improved. By alternating rye and corn, with both crops given a dressing of manure if possible and such commercial fertilizer supplied as the land seems to require, there need be no diminution of yields for many years, and often an improvement rather than deterioration in land fertility.

near my home is a small tract of land that was planted to corn every year for 38 years. The land was in an extra good preparation and crop thoroughly cultivated, and it received light yearly coats of ure of not richly fed animals.

green crops were grown for wintering down. Very heavy crops of corn and fodder were grown for years until the last few years of the war; while the fodder growth was as heavy as usual, very few ears set. In the latter years of the war some commercial fertilizer was used. When the corn ceased to make satisfactory ears, the ground was left to wheat and clover and then in clover for a few years, when it was again planted and a number of crops in the second period have been raised.

ture will prove superior to any one of the grains used alone.

## FATTENING PIGS.

In order to get the best and quickest returns from hogs, begin fattening the pigs as soon as they are born, says Mr. G. W. Hurd. I raised pure-blooded Poland-Chinas of medium size, and never attempted to keep more than I could handle well. My brood sows were kept in a thrifty condition. They were not fat, but are far from being poor. I fed a little whole corn and a slop made of rye meal and milk.

When the pigs begin to try to eat (and they will do this when only a few days old), I fix a place where they could go and eat by themselves. I first give them skim milk and then gradually added rye meal increasing the amount as the pig grows. As soon as they are large enough to eat it, I add a little corn but I find that I can make the most rapid growth with rye meal if I have plenty of milk to go with it. If the meal is fed alone, it is in my opinion too concentrated. I raise two litters of pigs each year. They generally average from 275 to 300 pounds at seven months old.

## KEEP BUILDINGS PAINTED.

The importance of keeping farm buildings well painted is apparently not appreciated as it should be. In travelling about the country great carelessness in this respect is noticeable on every hand. Neat looking houses, barns and other buildings denote thrift and good management, while dilapidated, weather-worn structures give the place an air of neglect or poverty, according to the degree of decay. If a farmer cares nothing for looks, he should keep his buildings well painted, because it is good business to do so. Good paint, in convenient form for use, is now put up and sold at reasonable prices. Any one with sufficient energy to rub the paint well into the weather checks; and interest enough in his work to keep the paint thin, can do a good job of painting. A thoroughly good brush is necessary; this is a sure case of the best being the cheapest, as it will not only enable a man to do more and better work, but a good brush will last longer than a cheap one. The fall is the best time to do outside painting, as it then has all winter in which to harden slowly—whereas, paint put on in spring or summer is sometimes injured with the hot sun while it is fresh and soft.

## MUST JOIN ARMY OR NAVY.

### English Princes Detailed for Service in Their Youth.

The princes of the English blood royal have never been allowed to saunter through life as mere do-nothings. Custom and monarchical dignity, of course, severely limit the number of things to which the heir apparent and his younger brothers may apply themselves. Practically two professions only are open to them—the army and the navy. But with at least one of these callings the future king is expected to ally himself. Bismarck once sneered at King Edward VII. when Prince of Wales as being the only heir to a European throne whom one would never by any chance expect to encounter on a battlefield. It is true that English etiquette and opinion do not exact from a royal prince any very serious application to his profession; nor, however keen and capable he might be, would the nation countenance his employment in times of war, says Harper's Weekly.

The Duke of Connaught was vehemently desirous of serving against

# WM. CRAIG'S EXPERIENCE

## THE LATE BODYGUARD OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

### His Life in the British Army—Account of the Battle of Abu Klea.

After braving the perils of strenuous warfare in Africa, in a campaign which killed off about one-third of the army to which he belonged, William Craig, tall, stalwart, and soldierly, met his death in an ordinary trolley crash, which also came near ending the life of the President of the United States. The late secret service man and presidential bodyguard, whose remains were lately buried from his former home, had an interesting military record. Mr. Craig, who was a native of Glasgow served ten years in the Royal Horse Guards Blues, the crack English cavalry regiment, whose helmets, cuirasses, and high boots make a picturesque military feature of London life. As such he took part in 1885, in the determined but abortive expedition to relieve the British force under Gen. "Chinese" Gordon, besieged in Khartoum by the forces of the Mahdi. Some time ago Mr. Craig gave to a newspaper man the following account of his experiences on that expedition:

"In the movement that was started for the relief of Gordon forty-eight were taken from every cavalry regiment in the British army to help make up the relieving force, and I happened to be included in the quota from the Blues. We sailed from Portsmouth to Alexandria. At Assouan a camel corps was formed and we started to cover the 600 miles that lay by the desert route between us and Khartoum. With us we had the Scotch Fusiliers and the Grenadier Guards and some native troops, making our entire force

### ABOUT 1,400 STRONG.

"After long and weary marching through the desert we at length sighted the enemy. It was at the approach of night that we first saw their cavalry on the hills. We formed a zereba—that is, an inclosure of waggons, camels, anything at all to furnish a shelter or breastwork. All night they kept shooting at us from the hills on either side, but they did little damage. Next morning, Feb. 14, 1885, we set out again. For part of the way our route lay through a ravine, where they harassed us from ambush. Every time a bullet dropped a man in our ranks we had to halt to pick him up, and for two hours we didn't fire a shot, so well were they concealed. It was a trying time.

"At length we approached the wells of Abu Klea, and now the enemy came bodily forth to head us off, determined that if we wanted water we should have to fight for it. We now had a good view of them. They are all tall men, the Sudanese. They wore loose or flowing white garments, sewn with colored patches that proclaimed them soldiers of the Mahdi, and they were armed with spears and large two handed swords, also firearms, including some rifles. For safety's sake we advanced slowly in a hollow square, four deep, a square of gray uniforms, dotted with officers in red. Col. Burnaby had charge of two sides of the square. In the centre were the camels and baggage. The camels were hard to manage. As we were moving along they suddenly backed, knocking the rear face of the square

### OUT OF POSITION.

"Before the line could be reformed the Sudanese charged, coming on in three lines, horsemen first, foot next, making a rapid, desperate run to get at us. As they came on, our gatlings and rifles mowed them

# THE S. S. LESSON.

## INTERNATIONAL LESSON, OCT. 19.

Text of the Lesson, Josh. vi., 8-20 Golden Text, Heb. xi., 30.

The title of this lesson is the fall of Jericho, and the verses assigned, are as above or only verses 12 to 20, but I suggest nothing less than the whole chapter, with a glance at the preceding chapter and its connection with the previous lesson, in which we saw the hand of the Lord dividing the Jordan for Israel to cross over, that all people might know and fear Him for their good. In chapter v we see the rite of circumcision and the ordinance of the Passover, the one suggestive of death to the flesh, no good thing in us, and the other of redemption by the blood of the Lamb. Only thus can the reproach of sin and of this evil world be taken from us (v, 9). In v, 12, we read that the manna ceased not until they had eaten the corn of the land, and the Lord changes not, yet some cannot trust Him for their daily bread. In v, 13-15, we see the real Captain taking command and Joshua submissive taking his right place instructed by the unshod foot that the whole affair was the Lord's and not his. Compare Ex. iii, 5, and contrast Josh. i, 8. Now, in chapter vi we have the victory at Jericho by the same mighty hand that divided the Red sea and the Jordan, and it was manifest to all that the Lord was with Joshua (vi, 27).

1-5. And the Lord said unto Joshua, See, I have given into thine hand Jericho.

Thus He assured him, and then instructed him just what to do and told him what would happen, and, however unlikely or improbable it seemed, faith accepted the assurance and expected the result.

6, 7. And Joshua, the son of Nun, called the priests and said unto them, Take up the ark of the covenant.

The Lord wants a willing and obedient people on whose behalf and through whom He can show His power (Isa. i, 19; II Cor. xvi, 9). If we were only willing to be counted foolish by the wisdom of this world, then the wisdom and the power of God would be seen in us.

8-11. So the ark of the Lord compassed the city, going about it once, and they came into the camp and lodged in the camp.

Both Joshua and all the priests and the people perfectly obedient to the Great Captain of the Lord's host! Implicit faith and unquestioning obedience are what God desires and delights in. No voice of man was heard, but just the sound of the trumpets as they marched on this first time around the city, probably gazed upon in wonder by those in the city, who may have assembled on the walls to see this strange sight. What was accomplished? Seemingly nothing. But they obeyed God, and that is everything.

12-14. And the second day they compassed the city once and returned into the camp. So they did six days.

Seven priests with seven trumpets, a perfect testimony to the power of the atonement which shall yet lead to the complete overthrow of all enemies, and every tongue shall confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father (Rev. xvii, 14; Phil. ii, 11). The ark proclaims the righteousness which God demands and provides, and Isa, xxxii, i, 17, proclaims that a King shall reign in righteousness and the work of righteousness shall be



for 38 years. The land was an extra good preparation and crop thoroughly cultivated, and received light yearly coats of ure of not richly fed animals. green crops were grown for ring down. Very heavy crops of and fodder were grown for until the last few years of the od; while the fodder growth as heavy as usual, very few ears set. In the latter years of the some commercial fertilizer was. When the corn ceased to make satisfactory ears, the ground was ed to wheat and clover and in clover for a few years, when was again planted and a num- of crops in the second period been raised.

#### FEEDING WHEAT.

ne experiments of different sta- as well as my own experience v that when properly fed, wheat s results with all kinds of stock tically equal to those produced corn, writes Mr. Luther Foster. both composition and digestibil- it is superior to corn, but it rs from corn in the fact that a fed alone, stock will not eat s well and do not seem to have same relish for it, because it is sticky when ground, adhering to teeth and gums. There is ter danger, too, of over-feeding i with corn, but when fed in ection with other grains, or icularly with bran, there is e danger of getting the animals fed and all kinds of stock then i to like it fully as well as corn make equally as good gains on. In my own experience I have uly mixed it with bran, half half by weight, and have secur- excellent results.

experiments I conducted, wheat, d for pound, proved superior to s when fed to growing animals. to thrifty young pigs, 12 to 20 pounds\* of pork were secured i each bushel of wheat. Taking average of the several experi- ts conducted with hogs of differ- ages and in various conditions, equired 424 pounds of wheat l as compared with 418 pounds corn meal for 100 pounds gain. e hundred and four pounds of at meal and bran, mixed half half, made the same gain. It ound best to grind the wheat se and then wet it with water the time of feeding, rather than k the whole grain, to insure com- e digestion. When not conve- t to grind it, soaking is benefi- , but pigs do not seem to digest s well nor make as good use t. Feeding wheat in the sheaf as tified by some is not economical pt to breeding stock when on a t ration.

fully stated, wheat excels corn in digestibility and in the amount protein, starches and sugars h it contains, and on this ac- nt it has a higher food value. young animals, where growth is onsideration of as much or more orance than fattening, wheat is better food, but for mature k where fattening is the chief ct corn is better.

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fed alone the following points uld be observed: Give a very ill daily allowance at the be- ing and increase very gradually a full ration, taking great care to over-feed; grind coarse for all ses of stock except sheep, to ch it should be fed whole. For s results, grind and mix with n or some one of the grains, s, oats or barley. Such a mix-

apparent and his younger brothers may apply themselves. Practically two professions only are open to them—the army and the navy. But with at least one of these callings the future king is expected to ally himself. Bismarck once sneered at King Edward VII. when Prince of Wales as being the only heir to a European throne whom one would never by any chance expect to encounter on a battlefield. It is true that English etiquette and opinion do not exact from a royal prince any very serious application to his profession; nor, however keen and capable he might be, would the nation countenance his employment in times of war, says Harper's Weekly.

The Duke of Connaught was vehemently desirous of serving against the Boers, but for "reasons of state" which the people thoroughly indorsed, was not allowed to do so. Those "reasons of state" are not likely to be held less imperative in the future, and one may with some confidence surmise that for members of the English royal family the days of active service are over. Their part in either branch of the national system of defense must necessarily be passive and ornamental, though not on that account idle or useless. If we may apply to them the scorching epigram in which an American officer proposed the toast of a regiment that did not volunteer for the civil war: "Warlike in peace, peaceful in war" — one has also to admit that a prince who is thrust into the strict democracy of the services is getting an invaluable education in orderliness, self-restraint and the prompt discharge of duty.



LOOSE JACKET.

12 to 16 Years.

Loose jackets, in box style, are much in vogue for young girls and make ideal cool weather wraps. They slip on and off with ease and being loose, admit of an additional under-wrap when the weather demands. The season's display shows them in tan covert and black cloth, in silk interlined and in chevrot. The model is adapted to all materials but as shown is of tan cloth stitched with corticelli silk.

The jacket includes loose fronts and half-fitted backs, that are joined by means of curved under-arm gores, and closes at the left side in double breasted style. The sleeves are bell shaped and fit smoothly at the arms-eyes. At the neck is a deep turn-over collar.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards 21 inches wide, 2 yards 44 inches wide, or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards 52 inches wide.

#### MADE A GREAT DIFFERENCE.

The mistress of a household heard a crash of falling glass.

"What is that, Sarah?" she asked, sharply.

"A vase, ma'am; but it's lucky it only broke into two pieces."

"Only! you stupid girl! What difference does that make?"

"All the difference in the world, ma'am; as you'd find if you had to pick up the bits."

were armed with spears and large two handed swords, also firearms, including some rifles. For safety's sake we advanced slowly in a hollow square, four deep, a square of gray uniforms, dotted with officers in red. Col. Burnaby had charge of two sides of the square. In the centre were the camels and baggage. The camels were hard to manage. As we were moving along they suddenly backed, knocking the rear face of the square

#### OUT OF POSITION.

"Before the line could be reformed the Soudanese charged, coming on in three lines, horsemen first, foot next, making a rapid, desperate run to get at us. As they came on, our gatlings and rifles mowed them down in hundreds, piling up their bodies in front of the square. Only three of their horsemen reached the square alive, and these swept away to the left angle of the square, where the Sixteenth Lancers were, and where Col. Burnaby, who had issued from the square, was trying to reform the part that was broken. A big mounted warrior, one of the three survivors of the charge, dropped his reins on his horse's neck, grasped his great sword with both hands, and hewed at Burnaby, who was at the same time attacked by a spearman. The stroke of the sword brought the colonel from his saddle to the ground, but he gained his feet immediately and laid about him with his sword. A guardsman named Mackintosh rushed out to give him a hand, but he was cut to pieces in an instant. A number of the Soudanese actually burst into the square, fighting desperately, but our rear rank faced about and killed them all. We won the fight, which lasted about half an hour. We killed about 4,000 of the enemy. Such was the battle of Abu Klea.

"The day after Abu Klea we marched towards the Nile, beating back the enemy; but in a skirmish Gen. Stewart was wounded in the groin. Lord Charles Beresford declining to take command, it was given to Bascombe. We tried to storm a big village called Metemmh, but failed. Some of Gordon's boats came down the river from Khartoum and met us, but Gordon had promised the people there to remain with them, and remain he did. Beresford sent some armored boats up the river. We had to wait at Metemmh a month, and during that time

#### GORDON WAS KILLED.

"By this time, about the middle of March, we were within thirty-five miles of Khartoum and only about 500 strong. We had built a fort at Metemmh, but decided we had best start back the way we had come. We heard that the Eighteenth Royal Irish were starting across the desert to help us out.

"The night before the return march I set out with Gen. Stewart and a company of about fifty men, stealing away at night so the enemy would not see us. The general, on whom an operation had been performed, died on the way. On account of the heat his corpse began almost immediately to decompose, so we buried it at a place called Jikdoul Wells. Then we waited for the main column, which had been again engaged by the enemy, and having lost all its camels, was returning on foot, and on foot we trudged back 450 miles, right down into Egypt.

"I served out my full time in the army, which I left Oct. 11.

#### WINDOWS OF OYSTER SHELLS.

In Manila most of the houses and offices have tiny window-panes made of translucent oyster shell instead of glass. An average window 6 feet high by 4 feet wide contains 260 shell panes, which temper the heat and light of the sun and prevent blindness.

But they obeyed God, and that is everything.

12-14. And the second day they compassed the city once and returned into the camp. So they did six days.

Seven priests with seven trumpets, a perfect testimony to the power of the atonement which shall yet lead to the complete overthrow of all enemies, and every tongue shall confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father (Rev. xvii, 14; Phil. ii, 11). The ark proclaims the righteousness which God demands and provides, and Isa, xxxii, 1, 17, proclaims that a King shall reign in righteousness and the work of righteousness shall be peace. It may seem to some that as little is now being accomplished as was accomplished by those six days seemingly foolish and useless processions, but wait.

15, 16. Joshua said unto the people, Shout, for the Lord hath given you the city.

Six times more around the city with no sound but that of the trumpets; twelve times in all, and seemingly nothing accomplished, but God's time has now come. It is the thirteenth round when at Joshua's command the more than 600,000 voices break forth with a shout of victory because they believed God and obeyed His servant.

17-19. All the silver and gold and vessels of brass and iron are holiness unto the Lord (margin).

Therefore they were instructed not to take any for themselves, but to put all into the treasury of the Lord, while they utterly destroyed all the inhabitants except Rahab and her household.

20. The wall fell down flat, so that the people went up into the city, every man straight before him, and they took the city.

Just as the Lord had said so it came to pass, and it always will be so, for see Isa. xiv, 24; Ps. xxxiii, 10, 11, and it therefore becomes us ever to say, "I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me" (Acts xxvii, 25), and act accordingly. The verses following tell us that all the living in the city, both man and beast, were utterly destroyed except Rahab and her household. The New Testament record of the overthrow of Jericho and the salvation of Rahab is summed up in the few lines of Heb. xi, 30, 31, and faith in God is the heart of it. The evidence of her faith and the assurance of her safety were the scarlet line in her window (chapter ii, 18, 21), and it is to me very interesting and suggestive that the Hebrew word translated "line" is the identical word which in Ps. lxxi, 5; lxxi, 5; Jer. xxix, 11, and elsewhere is translated "expectation" and "hope." Her expectation or hope was a scarlet one, and it was a sure one, and so the believer's expectation is as sure as the blood of Christ can make it. As all in Rahab's household were saved by her faith, let your faith take hold of God for all your household.

#### HOW SMOKE IS UTILIZED.

In Brussels, Malines, and other Belgian towns a novel method of not only getting rid of smoke, but turning it to good account, has recently been employed. The smoke is driven by a ventilating fan into a filter filled with porous material, over which a continuous stream of petroleum, benzine, alcohol, or some liquid hydrocarbon flows. The result is that the smoke is entirely suppressed, while the filter yields a gas of great heating power, which can be used for domestic purposes and for driving gas engines. The filtering material itself also becomes a good combustible during the process.



## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The revolt against the so-called modern methods of teaching spelling is not a new one. Like the rebellions in Honduras it is periodical and perennial, and breaks out afresh every fall when the new classes of freshmen are examined for admittance to college and university. Whenever a bold critic ventures to express his disgust and wonder that the product of present day high schools knows so little about orthography he is met with a volley of talk about "visualization," "word methods," and other rapid-fire apparatus, and he hurries to cover and tries to forget that 44 per cent. of the candidates for admission to one university spelled "occurrence with one r."

Most of the present adult generation learned to spell in the old way—to judge by results it would be fair to call it the good old way. It was "c-a-t-c-a-t-a-c-a-t-a-l-o-g-u-e-c-o-l-o-g-a-t-o-l-o-g," and so on through the whole list. Few, indeed, of them realized as they conned over and over their spelling books that they were pursuing the "syllabic method"—which has long been pronounced by modern theorists to be obsolete and unnecessarily tedious. They got through the speller without entertaining this hideous suspicion, and the most that any of them knew when the work was done was how to spell ordinary English words correctly. But it is not on record in those days that out of any 250 candidates for admission to the freshmen class of a university, all of whom had had a high school education or its equivalent, more than 44 per cent. misspelled in writing more than twenty common English words out of a total of 200.

Doubtless there are some good points about "visualization" and "the word method." Doubtless they are easier than "the syllabic method" and save "mental drudgery" on the part of the pupils. But it should be fair, speaking generally, to judge any method by its results. And while college students are such notoriously poor spellers it may be fair, if exceedingly daring, to suggest that in their earlier education a little more "mental drudgery" might be advantageously sandwiched in between the various modern and scientific labor saving methods which, in some directions, are fast making the public school training more pleasant and easy than profitable.

The question of a universal language was discussed at a meeting of the British Association in Belfast the other day. Sir Frederick Bramwell suggested that the language for universal use should be Italian, as its adoption would create no international jealousies. He favored an agreement between all the leading nations that no person shall be eligible to any public appointment, after the expiration of twenty years, who is unable to speak the language

seems approaching when the educated everywhere will find it necessary to know English and the language will be one of the facilities in every important business house. It may at least be said that no other tongue seems so likely to become the common medium as English, and that the choice of the English language will not depend upon the edict of Governments, but upon natural selection.

## CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

### Splendid Showing in the Growth of Exports.

A despatch from London says:—From a statement appearing in the monthly summary of commerce and finance of the United States for August of this year, received at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada stands first among all the principal countries of the world in the percentage of growth in exports from 1891 to 1901, inclusive. In growth of imports the Dominion occupies fourth place, and had it not been for the South African war, which shows Cape Colony at an abnormal figure, this country would have been third. Some of the principal countries given are as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Canada.....	59.89	99.82
Argentine Republic...	69.56	62.49
Austria.....	38.88	20.07
Cape Colony.....	130.33	22.06
Egypt.....	65.64	13.35
Germany.....	30.61	39.55
Italy.....	52.46	56.77
Japan.....	40.32	97.43
Mexico.....	25.12	63.76
Russia.....	58.95	2.51
Sweden.....	44.69	20.97
Switzerland.....	12.64	24.51
United Kingdom.....	19.88	13.25
United States.....	9.18	33.45
Australia.....	9.72	27.55
Belgium.....	22.55	20.30
China.....	15.58	1.11
France.....	1.11	16.71
Netherlands.....	46.06	48.73
Norway.....	39.29	31.16

## STRIKE OF FRENCH MINERS.

### Manifesto Issued to Comrades in Other Countries.

A despatch from Paris says: The National Committee of the French Miners' Confederation has declared a general strike. It is now estimated that forty-two thousand men have already struck in the northern coal fields, and that five thousand men have struck around St. Etienne. The committee has issued a manifesto addressed to the miners' comrades in the United States, England, Germany, Belgium, and Australia, which declares in part:

"The cause we are defending is common to all. We are pushed to the last extremity in fighting to obtain a slight improvement in our miserable condition, more equitable remuneration with the regulation of our work for the present, and legislation sheltering us against the strict needs of old age. We are sure you understand your duty; we leave to you the initiative in such measures as are most convenient to you in aiding us in this struggle." The manifesto then applies to the troops mobilized against the miners to remember the conduct of Col. St. Remy in refusing to obey orders, during the Brittany school troubles, which were contrary to his conscience.

## PLAGUE OF FLEAS.

Myriads of the Pests Appear in London.

## LEADING MARKETS.

### The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Oct. 14.—Wheat—The market is firmer on some inquiry from New York for export. Red and white are quoted at 66c east and middle freights or on a low freight to New York. Goose is normal at 68c for No. 2 east and west. Spring wheat sold at 64c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is steady at 80c for No. 1 hard and 78c for No. 1 northern, grinding in transit.

Flour—Is steady at \$2.62½ to \$2.65 for cars of 90 per cent. patents in buyers' bags east or middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$4.10 for cars of Ogilvie's Hungarian and \$3.80 per barrel for Ogilvie's Glenora Patent, bags included, on track C.P.R. and G.T.R. Ontario points.

Millfeed—Is steady at \$17 for cars of shorts and \$12 for bran in bulk east or middle freights. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$21 for shorts and \$16 for bran, sacks included, in car lots, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is firmer owing to a good demand and a scarcity of good malting grades. No. 3 extra is quoted at 42c and No. 3 at 40c east and middle freights.

Rye—Is steady at 48c for No. 2 east and 47c middle freights.

Corn—Is firmer at 62c for Canada yellow west. American No. 3 yellow is quoted at 60c for cars on the track Toronto.

Oats—Are steady; No 1 white sold east at 30c to-day; No. 2 white sold at 29c on the Northern middle freights.

Oatmeal—Is steady at \$4.75 for cars of bags and \$4.85 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas—Are steady; No. 2 sold on the Midland at 69c to-day.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Market is in good shape, with a fairly active movement in both creamery and dairy. Creamery prints are firm and in good demand and solids are selling rather well. Dairy pound rolls are wanted and the supply is short. Large rolls are nominal, but there is an over-abundance of tubs and pails. Quotations are unchanged.

Creamery, prints.....19c to 20c  
do solids, fresh made.....18c to 19c  
do earlier makes.....17c to 18c  
Dairy tubs and pails,  
choice.....15c to 00c  
do medium.....12½c to 14c  
do common.....11½c to 12c  
do pound rolls.....15c to 16c  
do medium.....13c to 15c

Cheese—No change in the situation. Prices are steady at 1½c for large and 1¼c for twins in job lots.

Eggs—The demand for strictly fresh gathered is improving and the market is firm at 17c. Seconds are unchanged at 12c to 13c and splits bring 11c to 12c.

Potatoes—The temporary scarcity continues and car lots on the track here are quoted firm at 70c to 72½c per bag. Potatoes out of store are worth 90c per bag.

Poultry—Dressed poultry is not yet offered and quotations are nominally unchanged at 65c to 80c per pair for young chickens and ducks, 11c to 12c per lb for young turkeys and 9c for old. Live fowl are rather quiet. Chickens and ducks are steady at 50c to 65c per pair and hens bring 45c to 50c.

Baled Hay—The demand is good, but offerings are light. Cars of No.

yellow, 66½c; No. 3 do, 66½c; 2 corn, 65c to 65½c; No. 3 64½c to 64½c. Oats—Dull and quiet; No. 2 white, 36c; No. 3 do, No. 2 mixed, 32½c; No. 3 do, Barley—50c to 60c, with a few of fancy held at 62c to 63c. Firm; No. 1, 54½c. Canal freight steady.

## EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKET.

London, Oct. 14.—Close—Lane Miller Market—Wheat, quiet; English nominally unchanged. Corn, American quiet, Dan quiet. Flour, American quiet, lish steady.

#### The Solid Hoofed Hog.

There are some solid hoofed hogs the world, but they are few and between. Darwin has a great deal to say about such pigs in his "Orig. Species," as there were only three in England at the time he wrote the book.

The solid hoofed hog is not a of nature, as many suppose, but a fine case of reversion to a primitive or ancestral type. It seems that like the prehistoric ancestor of modern horse, which has four toes, the old clootidium, from which all members of the swine family are descended, had a solid hoof and in the course of ages, as the parent form died out and the mild boer, domestic hog, peccary were evolved this solid hoofed through what Darwin calls "natural selection" disappeared into two parts, so that all modern hogs are cloven hoofed. Occasionally, however, a hog is born with the original solid hoof of the primitive ancestor, thus demonstrating the tendency in all animals to revert not then to the parent form.

#### Dumas' Wealth and Poverty.

Alexandre Dumas' rise to wealth and luxury was almost as marvelous as that of his most celebrated hero, who built a magnificent chateau, while named Monte-Christo. There he entertained all comers, friend and stranger alike, with more than oriental magnificence and sometimes with oriental mystery. His purse was open to who sought it, and the day came when he experienced Timon's fate while acquiring Timon's disposition. He could not become a misanthrope though his fortune disappeared as suddenly as it came, and he learned the ingratitude of men. His last days were passed not in poverty but in narrow circumstances. He Paris in the fall of 1870 just as a German army was closing in to beat it and when France was feeling the deepest woe. To the last he preserved his gaiety and youthful spirit. "But one Napoleon in my pocket was first came here," he said. "I go with two, and yet they call me a spendthrift!"

#### Wade Hampton's Slaves.

It is related of General Wade Hampton that on one occasion he was along a highway that led through one of his numerous southern plantations when he met a slave of fine physique and appearance. He drew rein and said: "You are a likely fellow. You belong to?" "Wade Hampton," said the slave. "Ah! And who is Wade Hampton?" "Please, sir, master, you must be the north," said the slave. "Wade Hampton berry fust gemmun in de south." The story used to be told to illustrate the greatness in numbers of Hampton's slaves. His own slave did not know him by sight—that is, dressed and thousands of them did.

profitable.

The question of a universal language was discussed at a meeting of the British Association in Belfast the other day. Sir Frederick Bramwell suggested that the language for universal use should be Italian, as its adoption would create no international jealousies. He favored an agreement between all the leading nations that no person shall be eligible to any public appointment, after the expiration of twenty years, who is unable to speak the language selected as the universal medium of intercourse. Everybody agrees that a great deal would be gained if merchants, manufacturers and the learned of the earth should have a common language in which they might transact their business and transmit their knowledge. It is agreed also that the attempt to invent a new language a few years ago was ridiculous and that if we are to have a common medium it must be one of the living languages. There seems to be no unsurmountable object in the way.

When the scholars of Europe had anything to say, centuries ago, they spoke or wrote in Latin and were understood in every center of learning throughout the Continent. The French language is now the common medium in the diplomatic correspondence of Europe; even the rulers of Turkey use French in their foreign communications. Other examples might be given of the lingua franca for a whole continent or a very large part of it, as Spanish in America south of our borders, Arabic in the whole of North Africa and East Africa down to the Zambesi, Ki-Suaheli for the entire eastern half of tropical Africa and the Fula tongue for more than half of the Soudan. If a common medium of speech may be adopted for vast regions or even for a whole continent, why may it not be attained for the whole world? The difficulty is to select the language, but that should not be a great impediment. With all due respect to the opinion of Sir Frederick his choice of Italian is open to the objection that the language is too local. The universal tongue should be one that is already widely diffused, and English, French and Spanish far surpass Italian in that respect. It would seem to be easiest to make English the common tongue because no other language is so rapidly extending. About 150,000,000 people now speak it, and it has become the foreign language best known among the educated and commercial classes of other hundreds of millions.

The question probably will be settled within the next half century, not by government co-operation, but by natural evolution. When Portugal was the leading maritime power Portuguese was spoken in every port. The English language is now spreading everywhere because there is no other influence quite so prominent in the intellectual and business life of the world as that of the English-speaking peoples. The day

sure you understand your duty; we leave to you the initiative in such measures as are most convenient to you in aiding us in this struggle." The manifesto then applies to the troops mobilized against the miners to remember the conduct of Col. St. Remy in refusing to obey orders, during the Brittany school troubles, which were contrary to his conscience.

### PLAGUE OF FLEAS.

#### Myriads of the Pests Appear in London.

A despatch from London says: Even more serious as an evidence of the remarkable weather is the absence of the common fly this autumn. During September houses in London are usually swarming with flies. All sorts of devices are employed to destroy them. This year hardly a fly has been seen. But what is worse, there has been and still exists quite a plague of fleas. People do not like to confess the annoyances they suffer from these insects, but they are here in unprecedented myriads. A certain well-known powder, warranted to kill the pests, has run out. In a big store the shopman explained: "It's the fleas. They're very bad this year." In fact, fleas were the cause of a County Court action the other day. An elderly maiden lady sued her landlord for the return of rent paid on a furnished villa. The lady told the judge there were thousands of fleas in the house, and that, after spending two sleepless nights in agony, she was compelled to flee. The judge found the lady entitled to have her rent money returned.

### WILL NOT SEE THEM.

#### Emperor William Refuses to Meet Boer Generals.

A despatch from Berlin says:—It has been decided that Emperor William will not receive the Boer generals, Botha, De Wet, and Delarey. The semi-official North German Gazette says:— "When it came, to the knowledge of his Majesty that the leaders of the Boer army, Botha, De Wet and Delarey, were coming to Berlin, an order was issued by his Majesty that the generals should be acquainted with the fact that he was ready to receive them, provided they would abstain, while in Germany, from any anti-English agitation, and present themselves through the English Ambassador, Gen. De Wet, in behalf of his comrades, accepted these conditions. According to official news from The Hague, dated October 6th, the generals in the meantime have changed their minds, and now, while hesitating to ask for an audience, prefer to wait in the expectation of the Kaiser offering one." The Gazette concludes:—"The incident is thus settled. The question of an audience has been decided in the negative."

### DROUGHT IN AUSTRALIA.

#### Wheat Lands of Northern Victoria Yield Nothing.

The London Times' correspondent at Melbourne reports that, owing to the prolonged drought, a large area of the wheat lands of Northern Victoria will yield nothing this season. There is great distress among the farmers of the stricken district, who are unable to procure sufficient feed for their horses and cattle, and they are appealing to the Government for free transportation to the southern area of the wheat lands of the province, where the land-owners are patriotically offering free pasturage.

bring 11c to 12c. Potatoes—The temporary scarcity continues and car lots on the track here are quoted firm at 70c to 72½c per bag. Potatoes out of store are worth 90c per bag. Poultry—Dressed poultry is not yet offered and quotations are nominally unchanged at 65c to 80c per pair for young chickens and ducks, 11c to 12c per lb for young turkeys and 9c for old. Live fowl are rather quiet. Chickens and ducks are steady at 50c to 65c per pair and hens bring 45c to 50c. Baled Hay—The demand is good, but offerings are light. Cars of No. 1 timothy on the track Toronto are quoted steady at \$9 per ton. Baled Straw—Market is dull but steady at \$5 to \$5.25 per ton for car lots on the track here.

### PROVISIONS.

The market is strong, with a good demand for all lines of hog product. Trade is of a hand-to-mouth nature, however, owing to the smallness of the stocks. Prices are firm and unchanged. Pork—Canada short cut, \$24; heavy mess, \$22. Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11c; hams, 14c; rolls, 12 to 12½c; shoulders, 11½c; backs, 15c to 16c; breakfast bacon, 15c to 16c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked. Lard—Tierces 10½c, tubs 11c and pails 11½c.

### CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 14.—Trade conditions at the Toronto Cattle Market continued favorable to-day, and there was a large volume of business. The run was heavy, but dealers were ready to take on fairly large lots, and little dragging was to be noticed. Choice cattle were in keen demand, and even the rough stuff found buyers. Exporters were a trifle easier, but butchers' were ready, with a firmness in the top grades. Bulls were more active, with prices easy. Feeders and stockers sold rather well, but the common grades were in poor demand. Sheep were unchanged, but lambs were easier. Calves and hogs were unchanged. The total run was 100 loads, including 1,837 cattle, 2,094 sheep and lambs, 25 calves and 678 hogs.

We quote:—  
Export cattle, choice...\$5.00 \$5.50  
do medium... .. 4.50 5.00  
do cows, per cwt... .. 3.50 4.25  
Butchers', export... .. 4.85 5.15  
do picked... .. 4.40 4.85  
do choice... .. 3.85 4.35  
do medium... .. 3.25 3.75  
do common... .. 2.50 3.00  
Bulls, export, heavy... .. 4.00 4.75  
do light... .. 3.50 4.00  
do feeding... .. 2.75 3.50  
do stock... .. 1.75 2.50  
Feeders, short-keep... .. 4.25 4.75  
do medium... .. 4.00 4.25  
do light... .. 3.50 4.00  
Stockers, choice... .. 3.00 3.50  
do common... .. 2.75 3.00  
Milk cows, each... .. 35.00 57.00  
Sheep, export ewes, cwt. 3.25 3.40  
Butchers' sheep, each... .. 2.50 2.75  
Bucks, per cwt... .. 2.50 2.75  
Culls, each... .. 2.00 3.00  
Lambs, per cwt... .. 3.50 3.80  
Calves, each... .. 3.00 10.00  
Hogs, select, per cwt... .. 6.37½ 0.00  
do fat, per cwt... .. 6.12½ 0.00  
do light, per cwt... .. 6.12½ 0.00  
do stores, per cwt... .. 6.00 0.00  
do sows, per cwt... .. 4.50 0.00  
do stags, per cwt... .. 3.00 0.00

### BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Oct. 14.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring strong; No. 1 north c.i.f., October 73½c; No. 2 northern do, 71½c; winter dull and weak; No. 2 red, 74c. Corn—Steady; No. 2

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### A Royal Tallman.

For 400 years the Hohenzollerns have possessed a peculiar tal in the shape of a black stone se ring, each head of the house l passed the charm on to the next cession for many generations. erick the Great is said to have the ring sealed in a package w structions as to its preservatio transmission written by Frederi Precisely what value or signifi attaches to this carefully treasu of jewelry it would be difficult Tradition says that a huge toad l into the royal presence centuri with the stone held in its mout to whether the golden setting in the stone is now preserved is the forethought of the intelligen or to the afterthought of the I zollerns tradition fails to enlight

### Floorwalking.

Head Floorwalker (severely)—I you tell the lady she would fir ribbons at the third counter to th New Floorwalker—That's wher are.

Head Floorwalker—Yes; but should have told her to go to the past the necktie bargain counter to the left past the stocking b counter, then three counters t right past the silk skirt bargain ter, and so on. You'll never m floorwalker.

### One Definition of It.

"What do you consider dome in man?"

"It is the trait of wanting t home when his wife wants him out with her."

"And what is domesticity in an?"

"That is the trait of being wil stay home when her husband ys go out without her."

### Fond of Books.

H.—Is your boy fond of books?

D.—Very. I gave him a co "Robinson Crusoe" the other da he got lots of fun out of it.

H.—I didn't know he could rea

D.—He can't read, but he tea pages out and makes boats of Oh, yes; he's fond of books!

### Saving His Father's Hair.

Lord Charles was often troub importunate acquaintances, whi ged for some of his father's (the of Wellington) hair. On such sions he said to an old servan hair was like the duke's: "Sit John. I must cut off another lo

The eggs of silkworms can stand, without injury, a tempe of 38 degrees below zero.

The typhoid fever mortality from 3 per cent to 40 per cent.



w. 66½c; No. 3 do, 66½c; No. 3 do, 65c to 65½c; No. 3 do, to 64½c. Oats—Dull and easy; 2 white, 36c; No. 3 do, 35c; 2 mixed, 32½c; No. 3 do, 32c. y—50c to 60c, with a few lots held at 62c to 68c. Rye—No. 1, 54½c. Canal freights—dy.

#### ROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

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A solid hoofed hog is not a freak nature, as many suppose, but a genuine case of reversion to a primitive ancestral type. It seems that, in the prehistoric ancestor of the modern horse, which has four toes on each foot, the old cloven hoof, from which all members of the swine family descended, had a solid hoof. In the course of ages, as the old form died out and the modern boar, domestic hog, peccary, etc., evolved this solid hoof became the hog what Darwin calls "adaptation" and "natural selection" divided into two parts, so that all modern hogs are cloven hoofed. Occasionally, however, a hog is born with the old solid hoof of the primitive hog, thus demonstrating the tendency in all animals to revert now and then to the parent form.

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#### A RURAL ORACLE.

Inter business as a sage  
I seem goin',  
Es my wiskers wite with age  
Keeps growin'—  
Wen like me the time o' day,  
"Uncle Jed," they often say,  
"How'll the weather be terday—  
You'll be knowin'."

Yesterday es Denham's bar  
I was passin',  
Seen a crowd of fellers thar,  
Jest a-guessin',  
"How's the 'lection," feller said,  
"Which side's comin' out ahead,  
Now we'll hear from Uncle Jed—  
Quit yer sassin'."

Es a hog the staggets gits,  
'Taint uncommon,  
Or a kid is took with fts,  
Or a woman,  
An' the doctors ain't to home,  
It's ter me the neighbors come,  
Thinkin' I kin help 'em some—  
Mus' get some one.

Somehow jest by stayin' round  
In one section,  
Keepin' long enuff 'bore the ground  
For inspection,  
Feller seems to kind of rise,  
Es time goes, in folkses eyes,  
Bimeby they think he's wise,  
I've no 'bjection.

Inter business as a sage  
I seem goin',  
Es my wiskers wite with age  
Keeps growin'—  
Thar's one drawback, I mus' say,  
It's a business that don't pay,  
Some o' these days praps it may—  
Thar's no knowin'.

—Phillips Thompson.

#### CAPE RETURN CARGOES.

Skins and Wattle to Be Sent to Canada as an Experiment.

A copy of The Times of Natal, which was received the other day, contains an interview with Mr. J. G. Jardine, the Dominion Government's trade agent in South Africa. Mr. Jardine enumerates many lines of manufactures Canada could export to South Africa. In reply, however, to the question, "What about exports to Canada?" he replies:

"That is at present the difficulty. When the new direct line is running we shall, of course, want a return cargo, but so far the prospect is poor. We can take any quantity of your goat and sheepskins, and I am in hopes of introducing wattle into Canada. At present our tanners have to use hemlock, and we import American oak leather from the States. Sir Benjamin Greenacre is interesting himself in the project, and the first ship of the new line will take back with her a hundred-weight of wattle to each of the principal tanning firms in Canada. If the experimental cargo proves a success, there is no reason why the trade should not develop."

Regarding the feasibility of Mr. Jardine's ideas, Mr. A. R. Clarke of the firm of Clarke & Co., Toronto, large dealers in imported hides, was interviewed. "The bulk of the Cape skins of both sheep and goats," said Mr. Clarke, "goes to London. New York also takes quite a lot. At present Canada doesn't trade in them very much, but conditions would be altered if they could be imported as cheaply as return cargo. The reason London receives so large a proportion of these skins is because of her large trade with the Cape. The skins are return cargoes. It might be advantageous for us to get some also. There is another special reason, however, why the bulk of the Cape sheep skins go to London. Cape wool is very fine, and is largely used in the manufacture of tweeds by the large factories near London. We have not the factories that could handle the wool and turn out such fine cloth. Still, there is considerable trade in Cape sheep and goat skins in New York, and we ought to be able to do something in that way, too."

"I have had no experience of wattle for tanning," continued Mr. Clarke, "but I understand that it

#### THROUGH THE SOO CANALS.

Returns for September Show Increase of 540,476 Tons.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—There were 4,673,532 tons of freight passed through both "Soo" canals during September. This was an increase of 540,476 tons over September last year, and an increase of 122,079 tons over September, 1900. There passed through the Canadian Soo 560,031 tons in September, an increase of 358,802 over September, 1901. The eastbound freight through the two canals was 3,983,556 tons, of which 470,575 passed through the Canadian canal, compared with 153,046 tons last year. The westbound freight in both canals was 689,975, of which 89,455 passed through the Canadian canal. For the six months there was a gain of 5,943,860 tons carried through both canals, over the same time last year. There was an increase in the traffic by the Canadian Soo for the six months of 1,215,000 tons over the same time last year.

#### LOOTED THE BANK.

President and Director Steal Over \$1,000,000.

A despatch to the London Daily Express from Prague says that the president of the Clerical Savings Bank at St. Wenzels, Monsignor Drozd, who is a Papal chamberlain and episcopal plebendary, and Director Kohut, have been arrested. Frauds amounting to over \$1,250,000 in the accounts of the bank have been discovered. When the facts became known there was a run on the bank. It is feared that the depositors, who are mostly clergymen, will lose their savings. Further arrests are expected. It is reported that the cashier of the bank, a priest of the name of Orth, committed suicide after appropriating \$250,000.

#### FOUND TEETH TOO LATE.

Man Cut Open Under Belief He Had Swallowed Them.

A despatch from Cleveland, Ohio, says:—Frank Buettner, a wealthy contractor, awoke on Tuesday with a sore throat, and, missing his false teeth, thought he had swallowed them. He sent for a surgeon, who had him taken to a hospital, and the "x"-rays were used. It was thought that the plate of the teeth was located in his stomach, and physicians began to cut him up. While they were at work a sister-in-law of Buettner found the teeth under the bed and rushed to the hospital. The doctors were just sewing up the incisions. Buettner will probably die.

#### AN IMPORTANT GATHERING.

Next Meeting of Chamber of Commerce at Montreal.

A despatch from Montreal says:—The council of the Montreal Board of Trade has received a letter from the secretary of the London Chambers of Commerce in reference to the holding in Montreal of the next meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. The letter states that the replies of the provincial chambers in the Mother Country are favorable to the idea of the meeting being held in Montreal. The council decided to recommend that the meeting be called for August 17th next year, which would enable the delegates to proceed a week later to Manitoba before the wheat harvest.

#### TEACHER RUNS AMUCK.

Six People Shot in a Manitoba Mennonite Village.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—A terrible tragedy occurred on Thursday at Altona Village in the

## NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

#### DOMINION.

It is said that a large modern railway depot will be built at Fredericton, N. B.

The Stephenson gardens at St. Catharines will be the site of the new armory there.

Queen's University students will erect a monument over the grave of Principal Grant in Cataract cemetery.

Ralph Ball, son of Principal Ball, of Moosejaw Public School, took neuralgia tablets in mistake for candies and died.

David Warwick of Red Deer, formerly of St. Thomas, Ont., was dragged to death by a broncho he was attempting to ride.

The Canadian marksmen are invited to compete for the Rapanup Cup at Victoria, Australia. The dates are Sept. 15th to Oct. 31st, 1903.

The freight passing through the Canadian "Soo" canal for last September amounted to 560,031 tons, an excess of 358,802 tons over the previous September.

The Parks Board of Hamilton have ordered that the Dundurn Park Museum be kept open on Sunday, and Mrs. Presenden, the curator, who will not work on that day, may have to resign.

Immigration returns at Winnipeg for September were 5,814, an increase of 2,763 over Sept., 1901. Over 3,051 were settlers from the U. S. Arrivals for the past nine months of the year are over 60,000.

A Winnipeg man bought a farm in the western part of the province Saturday morning, and sold it in less than an hour after at an advance of \$400 over what he had paid for it.

Dominion Veterinary Inspector Rutherford has returned from a trip of inspection to Manitoba, the Territories, and British Columbia, and reports that owing to the rapid settlement of the country, and consequent increase in live stock, a reorganization of the veterinary service will be necessary.

#### FOREIGN.

Vienna is to be provided with electric motor omnibuses.

Thirty-eight thousand swords have been ordered by Chili from a German firm.

Public telephone kiosks are to be erected in the streets of Berlin by the German postal authorities.

Six tinplate works and 4,000 men have been thrown idle by the strike of thirty firemen at Llanelly, Wales.

Six million persons are expected by the Japanese to visit the exhibition to be opened at Osaka, Japan, next March.

The British Board of Trade returns for September show that imports and exports show a marked advance for the month.

Two years after she was launched at Brest, the French cruiser Merseillaise is only now ready for her speed trials.

Soldiers thrice found guilty of drunkenness in one year will be summarily discharged from the British army under the new rules.

The steamship Hesperides, has left Liverpool for Cape Town carrying a full cargo of general produce and live stock for breeding purposes.

The Liverpool magistrates have decided that in future very severe penalties should be inflicted upon persons using bad language in the streets.

The agreement under which the



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#### A Royal Talisman.

400 years the Hohenzollern family possessed a peculiar talisman in the shape of a black stone set in a silver case and the head of a horse having the charm on to the next in succession for many generations. Frederick the Great is said to have found it sealed in a package with instructions as to its preservation and its mission written by Frederick I. It is of great value or significance to this carefully treasured bit of history it would be difficult to say. It is said that a huge toad hopped before royal presence centuries ago and he stone held in its mouth. As Frederick the golden setting in which one is now preserved is due to the rethought of the intelligent toad the afterthought of the Hohenzollern tradition fails to enlighten us.

#### Floorwalking.

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1 Floorwalker—Yes; but you have told her to go to the right to the necktie bargain counter, turn left past the stocking bargain counter, then three counters to the right past the silk skirt bargain counter so on. You'll never make a sale.

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#### Saving His Father's Hair.

Charles was often troubled by unattractive acquaintances, who begged some of his father's (the Duke of Wellington) hair. On such occasions he said to an old servant whose name was like the duke's: "Sit down, I must cut off another lock!"

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typhoid fever mortality varies from 10 per cent to 40 per cent.

large trade with the Cape. The skins are return cargoes. It might be advantageous for us to get some also. There is another special reason, however, why the bulk of the Cape sheep skins go to London. Cape wool is very fine, and is largely used in the manufacture of tweeds by the large factories near London. We have not the factories that could handle the wool and turn out such fine cloth. Still, there is considerable trade in Cape sheep and goat skins in New York, and we ought to be able to do something in that way, too.

"I have had no experience of wattle for tanning," continued Mr. Clarke, "but I understand that it gives a fair, light russet color. Yes, that is just what our tanners want. It might be handled as a powder or an extract in order to save freight. It's altogether a matter of cost. The cost is reckoned on the percentage of tanning obtained. Hemlock is used because it is indigenous to the country. It is, however, becoming scarce, but not so scarce that wattle could displace it, supposing both equally good, unless freight rates were very low. Gambia is imported from India and sumac from Sicily. Why not wattle from South Africa?"

Then, after a few moments' thought upon the matter, Mr. Clarke added: "Yes, I think there might be, on the whole, considerable business worked up in those lines."

#### A Grizzly's Revenge.

On Friday, July 25, a Kootenay Indian named "Dig Jim," who was hunting up the Wild Horse creek, a tributary of the Kootenay, ran across a large grizzly bear and fired at him several shots. The bear got away and the Indian thinking he might have wounded him, as he found blood on the trail, followed, and in passing along was set upon by the bear, who had cached himself in some underbrush. The grizzly knocked the Indian down, tore away nearly all of the face, broke the under jaw in several places and made deep gashes on his shoulder and legs, leaving the poor Indian insensible.

Fortunately he had a good dog with him that attacked the bear and drove him away, or the Indian would have been killed outright.

He was afterwards found by his companions, who carried him several miles to the wagon road, and from there brought him to Fort Steele, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Brodie who at once pronounced it a case for the hospital. He was removed to St. Eugene's, where he was operated on by three doctors, but it is doubtful if the man will live.

The Indian was a noted bear hunter, and was considered one of the most skillful and determined amongst the Kootenays. — Fort Steele Prospector.

#### What Did He Mean?

She—Good-bye! Remember me to your wife. She hasn't forgotten me? He—Oh, no! She has an excellent memory for old faces!—Sydney Town and Country Journal.

#### RIOTS AT GIBRALTAR.

Closing of Socialist Club in Spanish Lines the Cause.

A despatch from Gibraltar says:—The compulsory closing on Thursday afternoon of a Socialist club within the Spanish lines resulted in a riot, in which five of the rioters were killed and several wounded. The mob fired upon the civil guard, who were temporarily driven back, but who returned the fire of the rioters and scattered their assailants. The mob afterward attacked the house of the Mayor and other dwellings before it was finally dispersed.

merchandise of the Empire. The letter states that the replies of the provincial chambers in the Mother Country are favorable to the idea of the meeting being held in Montreal. The council decided to recommend that the meeting be called for August 17th next year, which would enable the delegates to proceed a week later to Manitoba before the wheat harvest.

#### TEACHER RUNS AMUCK.

Six People Shot in a Manitoba Mennonite Village.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—A terrible tragedy occurred on Thursday at Altona Village, in the Mennonite settlement. A teacher named H. J. Toews had quarrelled with his trustees, and, meeting them on the road, pulled a revolver and fired shots, inflicting fatal wounds on A. Rempel and J. Hiebert and slightly wounding P. Kehler. The teacher then returned to the school and fired the revolver at the female pupils, wounding two of Kehler's girls and a daughter of Rempel. Two of the girls will die. Toews has since committed suicide. Five people in all will die.

#### EXTRAORDINARY CRUELTY.

Laborer Tied Boy in Shed for Five Days.

A despatch from Montreal says:—David Harrison, a Point St. Charles laborer, is under arrest on a charge of extraordinary cruelty to his fourteen-year-old son. It is claimed that the boy was tied hand and foot for five days in a back shed, without anything on but a shirt, and that the parent was in the habit of beating him with a rope with a buckle attached to it. The father claimed he was in the habit of running away from home, and he had tied him up until he could send him to a reformatory.

#### NEW JAPANESE BUDGET.

Extensions of Railroads and Telephone Systems.

The London Times' correspondent at Tokio says the draft of the new Japanese budget which has just been made public includes appropriations for extensions of railroads and telephones, also a grant in aid of the Seoul and Fusan Railway, whereby the work of construction of this new line will be completed within six years from date. The proposal to continue the present rate of land tax will secure an annual sum of 12,000,000 yen a year for purposes of naval expansion.

#### OIL AND GAS STRUCK.

Promising Well at St. Joseph's New Brunswick.

A despatch from Moncton, N.B., says:—The New Brunswick Petroleum Company on Thursday morning at St. Joseph's shot well No. 13. Within a few minutes afterwards 68 feet of oil had flowed in and pressure gas was working. A pipe was put in, and a twenty-foot flame at night illuminated the valley. The well is certainly the best struck yet and promises to be a flowing one.

#### REMOUNTS FROM CANADA.

Total Number Purchased Over Twelve Thousand.

A despatch from London says:—The report of the Commission of Enquiry into the remount charges, and contained in a blue-book issued on Friday, says that the total number of horses purchased in Canada for use of the army in South Africa was 12,098, the contract prices being £125, cavalry £140, artillery £150. These prices included delivery at Montreal.

the month.

Two years after she was launched at Brest, the French cruiser *Merr-seillaise* is only now ready for her speed trials.

Soldiers thrice found guilty of drunkenness in one year will be summarily discharged from the British army under the new rules.

The steamship *Hesperides*, has left Liverpool for Cape Town carrying a full cargo of general produce and live stock for breeding purposes.

The Liverpool magistrates have decided that in future very severe penalties should be inflicted upon persons using bad language in the streets.

The agreement under which the Welsh miners are getting out coal will terminate on January 1, and they intend to demand more liberal terms.

When the expansion of Japan's army is completed its peace strength will be 150,000 men. In time of war these figures can be increased to 500,000.

Since 1801 the population of France has increased by only 44 per cent., while that of the rest of Europe has increased by 129 per cent.

Fifteen years ago a German domestic servant, now aged twenty-two, swallowed a hairpin. It has just been extracted from her leg at Marienburg.

Nearly fifty students were treated in the accident ward of an hospital at Philadelphia, as the result of a fierce fight between the sophomores and the freshmen class of the Hahnemann College.

#### STRATHCONA HONORED.

Degree of D.C.L. Conferred by Oxford University.

A despatch from London says:—Honorary degrees were conferred by Oxford University on Thursday in the presence of an enthusiastic assembly of graduates upon the occasion of the tercentenary of the Bodleian Library. They included that of D.C.L. upon Lord Strathcona, Canadian High Commissioner to Great Britain, and United States Ambassador White at Berlin.

#### RELICS OF FAMOUS BATTLE.

Skeletons of Macedonians Who Fought Under Philip.

A despatch from Athens says:—Dr. Soliriadis, the Custodian of Antiquities, announces the discovery near Chaeronea, the place where, according to Plutarch, the Macedonians buried their dead after the defeat of the Athenians and Thebans by Philip of Macedon, 338 B.C., of a number of skeletons in a good state of preservation. Alongside one of the skeletons lay a sarissa, or pike, carried by the Macedonian phalanx.

#### WILL BE ADMITTED FREE.

No Duties on Welsh Coal Into the United States.

A despatch from New York says:—Acting under Secretary Shaw's recent instructions to collectors of ports and other Customs officers to facilitate as much as possible the importation of coal at the present time Welsh hard coal will be admitted free of Customs duties.

#### KILLED BY A MONKEY.

Leaped on Woman's Shoulder and She Fell Unconscious.

A London, England, despatch says: Mrs. Elizabeth Franklin was walking along the street at Heaton when an organ-grinder's monkey sprang from behind on to her shoulder. With a shriek, the lady fell to the ground unconscious, and some days later she died without having gained the power of speech.

King Edward (White)-  
French Organdie (White)  
Holland Linen (Grey)  
Cain Vellum (Purple)



The cases that have been set down for disposal at Osgoode Hall, that is to say in which no evidence will be submitted, are East and West Hamilton, Manitoulin, Addington, Centre Simcoe, Stormont, South Wentworth, South Norfolk, South Bruce, Lincoln, South Huron, West Huron.

Of the cases for which dates have been fixed four are against Conservatives and three against Liberals. Of the 17 for which dates have not yet been fixed ten are against Conservatives and seven against Liberals. Thus of the 24 cases that are still standing 14 are against Conservatives and 10 against Liberals.

For job printing of all kind try The Express Office.

"My Heart was Thumping my Life out," is the way Mrs. R. H. Wright of Brockville Ont., describes her sufferings from smothering, fluttering and palpitation. After trying many remedies without benefit six bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart restored her to perfect health. The first dose gave almost instant relief, and in a day suffering ceased altogether.—51

## IMMENSE OPPORTUNITY.

For Getting a Beautiful Watch and Chain Free.—No Money Required.—Every Man, Woman, Boy, or Girl has the same Opportunity under our System.

In order to have Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills placed in the hands of all persons suffering from bad health we make the following most liberal offer:—

If you will send us your name and address and agree to sell for us twelve boxes of Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills at 25c. per box, we will give you absolutely Free a beautiful Watch and Chain in either Ladies or Gents size, or your choice of twenty other premiums such as fine sets of Jewelry, Rings, Violins, Mandoline, Tea Sets, Satcen Skirts, Cameras, etc. Remember we don't want any money until after you sell the Pills and you don't have to sell any more than 12 boxes to get the premiums. This is a bona fide offer from a reliable concern that has given thousands of dollars worth of premiums to agents all over the country. Remember also that Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills are a well known remedy for all diseases of the kidney and bladder, Bright's disease, diabetes, rheumatism, nervous troubles, and female complaints, and are for sale by all first class druggists and dealers in medicines in all parts of the world. You have only to show them to sell them. You are not offering something that the people don't know. Our watches are the regular standard size for Ladies or Gentlemen in Nickel or Gun Metal Cases with handsome illuminated dials and time-keepers. Watches such as no lady or gentleman need be ashamed to carry, and they will be sent absolutely Free to all who sell only twelve boxes of those wonderful Toxin Pills. Write at once and be the first in your locality to earn one of these beautiful watches and chain. As soon as we receive your letter or post card we will send you post paid twelve boxes, together with our Illustrated Catalogue and beautifully colored card with your name and address on as our authorized agent. Bear in mind that you will not be asked to sell any more than the 12 boxes and we don't want any money until after you have sold them. We bear all the expense and are only making this liberal offer as a method of advertising Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills. Don't delay, write at once and earn a beautiful present for yourself for Christmas. Address

ARNOLD MEDICINE CO.,  
Dept. C 8  
50 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont.

that Canadian producers appear disinclined to bring themselves into line of our market conditions as to size packing and promptitude in filling orders and general existing conditions.

**BUTTER**:—What is required is (1) choice creamery put up in one half, one and five pound tins, also in k-gs of about 34 lbs. costing about 19—23c. per pound f. o. b. Halifax, also good dairy butter put up in small ten pound tubs, and 24 lb. kegs costing from 15—18c. per lb. f. o. b. Halifax.

**CHEESE**:—Large sizes are not saleable but a lively demand exists for the best qualities, in strong boxes of four, weighing about ten pounds each, also singles put up separately in strong boxes weighing about 18 to 25 lbs. each.

**BACON**:—Slips from 8—14 pounds, also sides from 40—48 pounds, and middles (cut from side) of from 18—24 of superior mild cured extra lean selections (pea fed) will always find ready sale, and there is always a fair demand for mild cured, rolled spiced breakfast bacon and slips from 2½—to 8 lbs. boneless (firm).

**HAMS**:—Mild cured extra lean (pea fed) also smoked and pale dried, from 8—12 lbs. A market would also be found for picnics (shoulder hams) from 5 to 10 lbs. and what are known as Bath Chaps 3 to 4 lbs. also have a demand.

Referring to the last two mentioned articles there should not be the least difficulty in building up a direct trade for I know as a fact that quantities of the articles arrive here from Bristol and other English ports rebagged and represented as of English manufacture, but which I have good reason for knowing owe their origin to the Canadian farmers.

Probably the principal and most important shippers of these goods give their attention to the British market (being of course vastly more important) but if you could induce perhaps some of the smaller men to direct their attention to the details of the requirements of this market for the articles as referred to above, I am satisfied the consumption, demand, and the importance would be a revelation.

I would mention that the Pickford and Black steamer which sails for Halifax on the 15th. of each month is accommodated with refrigerated cold chamber enabling printed butter and rolls to be shipped. I cannot too strongly impress upon you the importance of this market to your dairymen, and I am prepared to give every assistance to appreciably place their products, provided as previously mentioned, they are prepared to meet the market on local conditions.

**HORSES**:—You referred to these in your letter. There is however no demand for heavy stock; what is required is lightly built carriage horses of not less than 15. 2. I shall be glad to hear from you on this subject, and also on the general subjects of this letter. Products and manufacturers must always be quoted f. o. b. I think there should be hardly any difficulty in your finding some responsible producers to take up the matter.

Again thanking you for your previous communication and hoping that this may lead to some practical results, I am Yours truly,  
(Sgd) W. Simpson MacCormack.

A few planters interested in the improvement of live stock on the islands of Jamaica, St. Kitts and Trinidad, have imported purebred horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry in limited numbers from Nova Scotia but as these animals require to be

Swell in appearance—  
Little in cost—

Three good points in favour of these most popular  
Correspondence Paper

King Edward (White)-  
French Organdie (White)  
Holland Linen (Grey)  
Cairn Vellum (Purple)

Envelopes to match—1  
15 cents a quire of  
or package of envelopes

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# POLLARD'S B

Nova Scotia Government. These were all pure bred stock, but a considerable amount of ordinary stock has been shipped. For the first eleven months of 1901, according to the reports of the steamboat agents, there were 95 horses, 30 cattle, 1200 sheep, 9 swine, and 125 coops of poultry shipped from Halifax to the West Indies. There is now fairly good steamboat accommodation from Halifax boats running twice a month regularly, and although this trade is yet only in its infancy, it would seem to be capable of considerable development. According to the

## BONE FOOD

Soft and crooked bones mean bad feeding. Call the disease rickets if you want to. The growing child must eat the right food for growth. Bones must have bone food, blood must have blood food and so on through the list.

Scott's Emulsion is the right treatment for soft bones in children. Little doses every day give the stiffness and shape that healthy bones should have.

Bow legs become straighter, loose joints grow stronger and firmness comes to the soft heads.

Wrong food caused the trouble. Right food will cure it.

In thousands of cases Scott's Emulsion has proven to be the right food for soft bones in childhood.

Send for free sample.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,  
Toronto, Ontario.  
50c. and \$1.00, all druggists.

### Board With the Butler.

To avoid the trouble of house-keeping, many wealthy Parisians with their butler, so to speak. In ordering the food for the house from day to day, they pay a fixed price per month to their butler or house-keeper, who contracts to supply them the usual three meals per day, posed of the customary courses, What to Eat. The price paid for service varies in accordance with style of living. If guests be invited to dinner or any sort of entertainment given, an extra sum per head is added. In this way the lady of the house avoids the annoyance of butchers' bills, and if the butler not keep his part of the contract easily enough to find another to replace him. Of course, the president's household is carried out on this plan large scale, and many of the big supply all their employees with meals in the same manner. The and other administrations of a nature often furnish the noonday to their clerks by contract, the paying a trifling sum toward the

### The Manufacture of Pins.

In 1775 a prize was given to a colonist of Carolina who produced the first native pins and needles. During the war of 1812, when, owing to restrictions upon commerce, the price of pins rose to the enormous sum of \$1 per paper, the manufacture actually started in the United States but does not seem to have met success, as the enterprise was abandoned. The industry was not started in this country until year 1836.

The early pins in this country, England, were made with glass heads of fine twisted wire, made separately, and secured to the shaft by compression from a falling block die. These old pins had the tune of often parting with their heads. It was to overcome this difficulty, the attention of early inventors directed. The solid headed pin, common use today, took the place of the old form about 1840.



Canada

COMPANY

CANADA

Sis.

President

50,000  
00,000

owed on  
repayable on

owed on  
Repayable  
s' notice

ANNUAL  
OTHER  
N

V. BAILLIE,  
Asst. Manager

Tricks of the Fahyabs.

The Fahyabs have a trick which is performed in this manner: They take a small cup, put it on the ground—all feats are performed in the open air—and place in it a small bulb, which is then covered with sand.

Taking a small fan from their waist and standing about two feet away, they fan a rosebush from the cup at least two and a half feet high, bearing quite a number of roses, one of which they will give for a piece of silver. The flower withers away into ether in twenty minutes.

I have seen a peach, a pear and a plum tree grow from seed, bear fruit and wither away again in five hours. I have seen these Fahyabs throw themselves upon broken glass held in a large box that it would be impossible for any one else to touch without receiving a wound and never get a scratch.

Meant the Same.

Doctor—I found the patient to be suffering from abrasion of the cuticle, tumefaction, ecchymosis and extravasation in the integument and cellular tissue about the left orbit.

Judge—You mean he had a black eye?

Doctor—Yes.—Judge.

Its Value.

“What was the matter with Mrs. Scaddis?” inquired the doctor’s wife.

“Oh, a cold,” he replied.

“Very bad?”

“Yes; disgustingly so—just one of those simple little things that you can’t possibly get more than two visits out of.”

Pat Definition.

In a Liverpool school lately a number of scholars were asked to explain the meaning of the term “righteous indignation.”

One little chap replied:

“Being angry without cussing.”

Nothing Doing.

“What is the matter with Bills?”

“Worrying over business affairs.”

“I didn’t know he had any business.”

“That’s it. He hasn’t.”

A Personal Reflection.

“I see villain in your face,” said a judge to a prisoner.

“May I please you honor,” said the wretch, “that is a personal reflection.”

papers, a fast line of steamers between Canada and Jamaica is likely subsidized in the near future, I would no doubt greatly increase between the two Colonies.

Use of Splitting Headaches. As accumulate in the blood and spread moment to all parts of the body. The becomes congested, nerves irritated, and it is that awful headache. Nature is nature’s own remedy for head- it is a blood strengthener and purifier of mon merit, a lasting potent tonic, and reatest invigorant and health maker. Headaches never bother people that erzone after each meal. Buy a box your druggist for 50c. By mail from & Co., Kingston, Ont. Dr. Hamilton’s ure Liver Complaint.

Write On

n appearance—  
in cost—

good points in favor of  
e most popular of all  
respondence Papers—

Edward (White)—  
n Organdie (White and Grey)—  
id Linen (Grey)  
William (Dunham and Blue)

County of Lennox and Addington

Treasurer's Sale of Lands for Taxes.

COUNTY OF  
LENNOX & ADDINGTON.

BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT under the hand of the Warden and the Seal of the County of Lennox and Addington, bearing date the 11th day of July, 1902, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the lands mentioned in the following list for arrears of taxes due thereon and the costs as therein set forth.

I hereby give notice that unless the said arrears and costs are sooner paid I shall proceed to sell the said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the taxes and costs, at the Court House in the town of Napanee, by Public Auction on TUESDAY, THE (FOURTH) 4th DAY OF NOVEMBER (AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS IF NECESSARY) in the present year, 1902, beginning at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, in compliance with the provisions of the Assessment Act.

The Treasurer may adjourn sale if necessary by giving public notice. The public will please remember that this is a Strictly Cash Sale. Private cheques will not be taken in settlement of purchase unless accepted by the bank on which they are drawn.

VILLAGE OF BATH.

DESCRIPTION OF LOT.	CON.	ACRES	3 YEARS OR OVER	TAXES	EXPEN-SES	TOTAL	REMARKS.
Part of lot No. 11 in 1st concession, Tp. of Ernestown, and situated S. side of Academy street and east side of Fairfield street, Village of Bath.....	1	1/10	..	\$ 2 20	\$ 3 25	\$ 5 45	Patented.

TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR.

East 1/2 Lot No. 24....	5	50	3 years or over.	\$22 25	\$ 8 63	\$25 88	Patented.
South 1/2 Lot No. 10....	7	100	..	10 10	3 33	13 43	..
West 1/2 Lot No. 1....	10	100	..	33 37	3 91	37 28	..
Lot No. 6.....	11	200	..	31 23	3 86	35 09	Only W. Pt. Patented.

TOWNSHIP OF ANGLESEA.

Lot No. 42.....	1	100	3 years or over	\$ 7 90	\$ 3 28	\$11 18	Patented.
Lot No. 18.....	1	100	..	6 18	3 25	9 38	..
Lot No. 8.....	12	100	..	6 07	3 25	9 32	..
Lot No. 8.....	13	100	..	10 94	3 85	14 29	..

TOWNSHIP OF EFFINGHAM.

Lot No. 3.....	5	100	3 years or over.	\$10 21	\$ 3 33	\$13 54	Patented.
Lot No. 4.....	5	100	..	10 21	3 33	13 54	Not patented
Lot No. 4.....	6	100	..	6 22	3 25	9 47	..

TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD.

North 1/2 Lot No. 29....	2	100	3 years or over.	\$12 53	\$ 8 54	\$16 07	Not patented
Lot No. 26.....	7	200	..	12 17	3 39	15 56	..
Lot No. 22.....	9	200	..	8 60	3 29	11 89	..
East 1/2 Lot No. 17....	10	100	..	3 80	3 25	7 05	..
South 1/2 Lot No. 10....	11	100	..	9 05	3 30	12 35	Patented.
Lot No. 11.....	12	200	..	12 02	3 38	15 40	Not patented
Lot No. 12.....	12	200	..	12 02	3 38	15 40	..
Lot No. 13.....	12	200	..	12 02	3 38	15 40	..
Lot No. 20.....	16	125	..	3 75	3 25	7 00	..

VILLAGE OF TAMWORTH.

Lot No. 5.....block 9	1	1/5	3 years or over.	\$ 7 88	\$ 3 28	\$11 16	Patented.
Lot No. 1.....block 1	1	1/4	..	9 02	3 30	12 32	..
Lot No. 2.....block 1	1	1/4	..	9 02	3 30	12 32	..

VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH.

Lots 67 and 68 south side Elizabeth street...	1	1/2	3 years or over.	\$ 5 27	\$ 3 25	\$ 8 52	Patented.
Part of Lot 41, south side Water street....	1	1/4	..	7 93	3 28	11 21	..
Part of Lot 17, north side of con.....	2	1/4	..	5 28	3 25	8 53	..
Lot No. 65, west side of Main street.....	1	1/4	..	4 38	3 25	7 63	..
Lot No. 24 S. side con. and Lot No. 25 N. side Grove street, known as Pomeroy estate.....	1	1/4	..	15 84	3 48	19 32	..
Lot No. 4, east side of Dunham street.....	2	1/4	..	2 65	3 25	5 90	..
Lot No. 35 north side of Gore street.....	1	1/5	..	3 63	3 25	6 88	..
Lot No. 4 east side of Brock street.....	1	1/4	..	22 89	3 65	26 54	..
Part of Lot No. 17, east side of Main st., known as the Agricultural grounds.....	1	..	..	42 24	4 13	46 37	..

IRVINE PARKS,

County Treasurer's Office, Napanee, July 24th, 1902.  
First published in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, at Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, on July 25th, 1902.

HERRINGTON & WARNER  
Barristers, etc.

Albert College, Belleville,

n cost—

good points in favor of  
the most popular of all  
Correspondence Papers—

Edward (White)—  
Osgandie (White and Grey)—  
and Linen (Grey)  
Vellum (Purple and Blue)—

papers to match—10 and  
contains a quire of paper  
package of envelopes.

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# ARD'S BOOKSTORE.

**Board With the Butler.**  
To avoid the trouble of housekeeping many wealthy Parisians board their butler, so to speak. Instead of ordering the food for the household day to day, they pay a fixed sum monthly to their butler or housekeeper who contracts to supply them with usual three meals per day, complete of the customary courses, says to Eat. The price paid for this service varies in accordance with the cost of living. If guests be invited to dinner or any sort of entertainment be given, an extra sum per head is paid. In this way the lady of the house is spared the annoyance of butchers' and grocers' bills, and if the butler does not keep his part of the contract it is enough to find another to replace him.  
Of course, the president's household is carried out on this plan on a large scale, and many of the big stores employ all their employees with daily meals in the same manner. The banks and other administrations of similar kind often furnish the noonday meal for their clerks by contract, the latter paying a trifling sum toward the cost.

**The Manufacture of Pins.**  
A prize was given to the first native pin and needles. During the war of 1812, when, owing to restrictions upon commerce, the price of pins rose to the enormous sum of one dollar per pound of wire. The manufacture of pins was first started in the United States, and does not seem to have met with success, as the enterprise was soon abandoned. The industry was not fairly started in this country until the late 1830s.  
The early pins in this country, as in England, were made with globular heads of fine twisted wire, made separately, and secured to the shank by pressure from a falling block and anvil. These old pins had the misfortune of often parting with their heads, and as to overcome this difficulty that attention of early inventors was directed. The solid headed pin, in common use today, took the place of the old form about 1840.

**Palestine Violin.**  
The rebab of Palestine is a sort of violin. The body is a square frame covered with parchment. The instrument is played with a bow. There is but one string, a thick, coarse horse-hair, but expert performers can, it is said, get considerable variety of tone from this primitive instrument.

**PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED**  
We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. **Our Inventors' Help**, 125 pages, sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg. Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

**Rubber Heels That Hold**  
  
**Dunlop Cushion Heels**—wear like leather—give you a firm foothold and you can walk far without growing weary. Sample pair, 50c. All shoemakers, or write direct.

**NO HORSE should be without the**  
**DUNLOP CUSHION PADS**  
They prevent slipping—lameness—sprained tendons—cracked hoofs—lalling and cankers. Sample sets sent direct. Any blacksmith can put them on.  
**WRITE FOR CATALOG.**  
**The Dunlop Tire Co. LIMITED**  
**TORONTO**  
  
C. A. GRAHAM "Local Depot for Dunlop Carriage Tires."

Lot No. 4 east side of Brook street.....	1	1/4	..	..	..	22 89	3 65	26 54	..
Part of Lot No. 17, east side of Main st. known as the Agricultural grounds.....	1	..	..	..	..	42 24	4 13	46 37	..


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County Treasurer's Office,  
Napanee, July 24th, 1902.  
First published in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, at Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, on July 25th, 1902.

**HERRINGTON & WARNER**  
**Barristers, etc.**  
**MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES**  
Office—Warrior Block, East-st., Napanee, Ont.  
**DEROCHE & MADIEN**  
**Barristers,**  
Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc.  
Office—Grange block,  
Money to Loan at "lower than the usual" rate  
H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 51v J. H. MADDEN

**T. B. GERMAN,**  
**Barrister and Solicitor,**  
**MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.**  
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**Physician Surgeon, etc.**  
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**DENTISTS.**  
Graduates Royal College, & Toronto University  
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**.....DENTIST.....**  
**40 YEARS EXPERIENCE**  
**21 YEARS IN NAPANEE**  
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

**THE - DOMINION - BANK**  
CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,500,000  
RESERVE FUND \$2,500,000  
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS  
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT  
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED  
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.  
FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.  
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**PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED**  
We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. **Our Inventors' Help**, 125 pages, sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg. Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

**Albert College, Belleville, ONT.**  
**BUSINESS SCHOOL FOUNDED 1871.**  
Practical and thorough. Five complete courses. Many graduates occupying important places as book-keepers and shorthand reporters, \$37 pays board, room, tuition, electric light, use of gymnasium and baths, all but books and laundry, etc. for 10 weeks—longer time at some rate. Special reduction to ministers or to two or more entering at the same time from same family or place. A specialist in book-keeping, who is also an expert penman, and a specialist in shorthand in constant attendance. The teachers in the literary department also assist in the work. The high character of the College is a guarantee of thoroughness.  
New Commercial Hall one of the finest in Ontario. Catalogue with specimen of penmanship free. Address.  
**PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.,**  
Belleville, Ont.

**WANTED!**  
**A Good Representative**  
**To sell Fruit Trees,**  
Ornamental Trees, etc., in Napanee and near by districts. Terms liberal, on salary or commission basis. We have under cultivation over 600 acres and have the best and most complete list of nursery stock in Canada to day. Our stock is guaranteed free from disease, to be delivered in good condition, true to name, or purchase money refunded. Our representative will have exclusive territory. Apply now.  
**PELHAM NURSERY CO.,**  
39-3 m Toronto, Ont.

**Have you Any Junk?**  
If so, please call up 'phone No. 32 or drop me a postal card and I will send for same and pay the

**Highest Price in Cash.**  
I buy all kinds of old Junk, such as Rags, Bones, all kinds of Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Old Rubbers, Boots and Shoes, and Old Papers, in fact all kinds of old

**JUNK**  
I pay cash for Rough or Rendered Tallow, and all kinds of Grease.  
**Chas. Stevens.**  
12th



900 DROPS

**CASTORIA**

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -  
Aloes -  
Rochelle Salt -  
Anise Seed -  
Peppermint -  
El Carbonate Soda -  
Warm Sugar -  
Wintergreen Flavour.A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and **LOSS OF SLEEP.**

Fac Simile Signature of

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NEW YORK.

At 6 months old  
**35 Doses - 35 CENTS**

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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THAT THE  
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Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

## Teaching a Parrot.

"There are two ways," said a bird dealer, "of teaching a parrot to talk. One way is to put him in a darkened room, to sit in a corner and to repeat over and over again the word you want him to acquire. A clever parrot will learn a word or a phrase after some 400 or 500 repetitions, while for some it takes a week or more. You must keep still in the room. No sounds from within or without the house save your voice, monotonously repeating the phrase to be acquired, must reach the parrot's ear. Some people teach their birds in a well lighted room, speaking from a place of concealment in a closet or behind a door. This method is not so good, because in the light the parrot's attention is distracted."

## One of O'Connell's "Bulls."

Some extremely amusing mistakes have been made by even the most practiced speakers in their desire to carry their audience with them. O'Connell once in an election speech in Conciliation hall told his followers that if measures injurious to Ireland were brought into parliament he would go over to England and "die on the floor of the house of commons in opposition to them," and when he came back he would say, "Are you for repeal now?"—London Standard.

**Malt Breakfast Food**  
Sustains Hard Manual Labor.

It Contains As An Abundant Constituent An Element of Food Absent in Meats.

Malt Breakfast Food, furnishes the energy necessary to vigorous digestion and the vital functions in a more uniform and more liberal manner than any other breakfast grain food on the market, and is especially suited to sustain hard manual labor.

Malt Breakfast Food contains as an abundant constituent an element of food almost absent in meats; it is carbohydrates. This constituent, together with the proper proportion of mineral elements, gives Malt Breakfast Food first rank as a builder of flesh, bone and muscle. Every workingman called upon to perform daily manual labor should have Malt Breakfast Food regularly for breakfast. It is the most economical and nourishing of foods. All Grocers.

## Cultivating Ginger.

Ginger is made a matter of scientific culture in Jamaica. It is propagated by cutting up small pieces of the root, and if possible, rich, cool soil from recently cleared woods is selected for it. It is a great impoverisher of the soil and grows so luxuriantly that in a short time a little piece of root will spread so as to produce nearly a pound of new roots. The sets are planted in March or April and get to their full growth about September.

The roots are dug usually in Jamaica in January or February. They are washed, exposed to the sun until thoroughly dried and packed in parcels of about a hundred pounds each. In order to dry them more rapidly they are first scalded in a little copper pot in order to destroy life, of which the roots are very tenacious. White ginger and black ginger are from the same roots, the difference arising from methods of curing. Roots for sugar preserving are

**IT SCARS PEOPLE**

Who come consumptively when the lungs are full. But fact beyond proof that assumption and cannot be inherited. The crobe which disease must be by the end before action can be oped.

Men and who have b flicted with mate coughs chills, bleed

the lungs, emaciation and weakness, been perfectly and permanently by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures the lungs, and builds up the with solid flesh.

"When I commenced taking your medicine eighteen months ago, my health was broken down," writes Mr. Corl L. Sun of Chazyville, Calvert Co., Md. "I could not even walk across the room pains in my chest. The doctor who told me I had lung trouble, and that I would well again. At last I concluded to try Pierce's medicines. I bought a bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and so I commenced to feel a little better, then you me to take both the 'Golden Medical ery' and the 'Favorite Prescription,' did. Altogether I have taken eighteen of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' twelve 'Favorite Prescription,' and five vials left. I am now almost entirely well, a my work without any pain whatever, run with more ease than I could former

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Adviser, in paper covers, is sent receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to expense of customs and mailing Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo

## Snails.

The popularity of the snail as a article of food is not confined to but extends throughout southern Europe and some parts of Africa. Edmond, a French writer, in a phlet says that 90,000 pounds of are sent daily to Paris from the dens of Poitou, Burgundy, Charente and Provence. Those reared in the dens are fed on aromatic herbs prove their flavor. Their market is from 2 francs 50 centimes to 50 centimes a hundred, while from the hedges, woods and bring only 2 francs to 2 francs centimes. The proprietor of an ery in the vicinity of Dijon ne 7,000 francs annually.

The snail is reared and fattened great care in some cantons of erland as an article of luxury exported in a pickled state. It eaten as a relish and nutritious of food in Austria, Spain, Italy some sections of the United The Ashantees and other tribes smoke them and eat t daily food all the year around Algeria in the markets large h snails are sold by the bushel hundred as an article of food. hawk them in the streets of C modern Rome fresh gathered are hawked by women from door.

## Centuries In Building

Persons who are disposed to at the length of time required public buildings should tak from the example of the Cath St. Peter, in Cologne. That s

## Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

## GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,

Eastern Standard Time. No. 21 Taking effect June 16, 1902.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.									
Stations.	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6					
Lve Tweed	0	6 30	.....	3 35	Lve Deseronto	6 45	.....	.....	.....
Stoco	3	6 38	.....	3 43	Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	.....	.....
Larkins	7	6 50	.....	3 55	Napanee	9	7 15	.....	.....
Marlbank	13	7 10	.....	4 15	Napanee Mills	15	8 05	12 40	4 10
Erinville	17	7 25	.....	4 30	Newburg	17	8 15	12 40	5 00
Tamworth	20	7 40	9 25	4 40	Thomson's Mills	18	.....	.....	.....
Wilson	24	.....	.....	.....	Camden East	19	8 23	1 00	5 15
Enterprise	26	8 00	9 45	4 48	Yarker	23	8 35	1 13	5 25
Mudlake Bridge	28	.....	.....	.....	Yarker	23	8 55	1 13	5 40
Moscow	31	8 13	9 53	5 10	Galbraith	25	.....	.....	.....
Galbraith	33	.....	.....	.....	Moscow	27	9 07	1 25	5 30
Yarker	35	.....	.....	.....	Mudlake Bridge	30	.....	.....	.....
Camden East	39	9 00	3 05	5 35	Enterprise	32	9 20	1 40	6 02
Thomson's Mills	40	.....	.....	.....	Wilson	34	.....	.....	.....
Newburg	41	9 25	3 25	5 58	Tamworth	38	9 40	2 00	6 25
Stratocoua	43	9 40	3 35	6 08	Erinville	41	9 55	.....	6 31
Napanee	49	9 55	3 50	6 28	Marlbank	45	10 10	.....	6 46
Napanee	49	.....	.....	.....	Larkins	51	10 50	.....	7 10
Deseronto Junction	54	.....	.....	.....	Stoco	55	10 50	.....	7 20
Deseronto	58	.....	.....	7 15	Tweed	58	11 05	.....	7 30

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.									
Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6					
Lve Kingston	0	.....	.....	4 00	Lve Deseronto	6 45	.....	.....	.....
G. T. R. Junction	2	.....	.....	4 10	Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	.....	.....
Glenvale	10	.....	.....	4 33	Napanee	9	7 15	.....	.....
Murvale	14	.....	.....	4 45	Napanee Mills	15	8 05	12 40	4 50
Harrowsmith	19	.....	.....	5 00	Newburg	17	8 15	12 40	5 00
Sydenham	19	8 10	.....	5 00	Thomson's Mills	18	.....	.....	.....
Harrowsmith	19	8 10	.....	5 00	Camden East	19	8 23	1 00	5 15
Frontenac	22	.....	.....	.....	Yarker	23	8 35	1 12	5 25
Yarker	26	8 35	.....	5 15	Yarker	23	8 55	1 13	5 40
Yarker	26	9 00	3 05	5 35	Galbraith	25	.....	.....	.....
Camden East	30	9 10	3 18	5 48	Moscow	27	9 07	1 25	5 30
Thomson's Mills	31	.....	.....	.....	Mudlake Bridge	30	.....	.....	.....
Newburg	32	9 25	3 25	5 58	Enterprise	32	9 20	1 40	6 02
Stratocoua	34	9 40	3 35	6 08	Wilson	34	.....	.....	.....
Napanee	40	9 55	3 50	6 28	Tamworth	38	9 40	2 00	6 25
Napanee, West End	40	.....	.....	.....	Erinville	41	9 55	.....	6 31
Deseronto Junction	45	.....	.....	7 00	Marlbank	45	10 10	.....	6 46
Deseronto	49	.....	.....	7 15	Larkins	51	10 50	.....	7 10

Deseronto.

Kingston.

Stations	Miles	No.2. No.4. No.6.	A. M. P. M. P. M.
Lve Kingston	0	.....	4 00
G. T. R. Junction	2	.....	4 10
Glenvale	10	.....	4 33
Murvale	14	.....	4 45
Harrowsmith	19	.....	5 00
Lv. Sydenham	23	8 00	.....
Harrowsmith	19	8 10	5 60
Frontenac	22	.....	.....
Yarker	28	8 35	5 15
Lve Yarker	28	9 00	5 35
Camden East	30	9 10	5 45
Thomson's Mills	31	.....	.....
Newburgh	32	9 25	5 55
Strathcona	34	9 40	6 05
Napanee	40	9 55	6 25
Lve Napanee, West End	40	.....	.....
Deseronto Junction	45	.....	7 00
Arr Deseronto	49	.....	7 15

R. C. CARTER,  
Gen. ManagerJ. F. CHAPMAN,  
Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent

Stations	Miles	No.1. No.3. No.5.	A. M. P. M. P. M.
Lve Deseronto	.....	6 45	.....
Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	.....
Arr Napanee	9	7 15	.....
Lve Napanee	9	7 40	12 25
Napanee Mills	15	8 05	13 40
Newburgh	17	8 15	13 50
Thomson's Mills	18	.....	.....
Camden East	19	8 23	1 00
Yarker	23	8 35	1 12
Lve Yarker	23	8 45	.....
Frontenac	27	9 00	.....
Arr Harrowsmith	30	9 00	6 15
Sydenham	34	.....	6 25
Lve Harrowsmith	30	9 00	.....
Murvale	35	9 15	.....
Glenvale	39	9 25	.....
G. T. R. Junction	47	9 45	.....
Arr Kingston	49	10 00	.....

H. B. SHERWOOD,  
Superintendent

## The King of Ranges— "BUCK'S HAPPY THOUGHT"

THE day has gone past when a wise woman will put up with an inferior cooking apparatus. She has heard of

## The "Happy Thought" Range,

and her neighbors tell her what it will do.

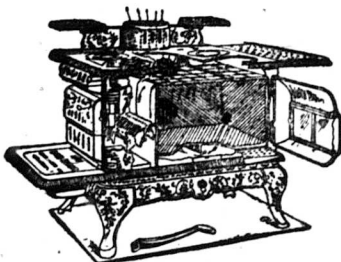
If by chance you do not know the merits of The "Happy Thought" you owe it to yourself to investigate. See the Range, look into the firebox and flues, weigh the covers, note the patented dampers, the ventilated, illuminated oven, the corrugated oven plates, and all the different features that make this Range so different and so superior.

You don't know true household comfort if you don't know The "Happy Thought" Range.

Write the Manufacturers for Illustrated Catalogue.

Made by **The WM. BUCK STOVE CO., Limited,** BRANTFORD

Sold by **T. H. WALLER, Napanee.**



The Corrugated Oven

## ROBERT LIGHT

MANUFACTURER AND  
DEALER IN

Lumber, Doors, Sash,

Blinds and Mouldings.

Bee Hives and Sections

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Orders Solicited.

FACTORY. Richard St.,  
Napanee.

For the long winter evenings, now fast approaching, the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, will supply endless amusement and entertainment.

## High Explosives.

"Tommy," said the schoolteacher to Tommy Taddells, "what do you understand by the term 'high explosives'?" "Sky rockets, ma'am," replied Tommy.

If the average man were as good as he thinks other men ought to be, it wouldn't be long until his vanity made him topheavy.—New York Press.

Bright's Disease—Insidious! Deceitful! Relentless! has foiled hundreds of trials by medical science to stem the tide of its ravages—and not until South American Kidney Cure proved beyond a doubt its powers to turn back the tide, was there a gleam of anything but despair for the victim of this dread form of kidney disease.—54

## Their Words Stuck.

When Mark Twain was in Egypt, he one day arranged with a friend to meet him at one of the pyramids. The latter engaged two old but experienced Arabs to guide him to the place. He afterward complained that, although he had some knowledge of their native language, he could not understand anything that his guides had said to him.

"You should have hired younger men," Mr. Clemens told him. "These toothless old fellows talk only gum Arabic."

or April and get to their full growth about September.

The roots are dug usually in Jamaica in January or February. They are washed, exposed to the sun until thoroughly dried and packed in parcels of about a hundred pounds each. In order to dry them more rapidly they are first scalded in a little copper pot in order to destroy life, of which the roots are very tenacious. White ginger and black ginger are from the same roots, the difference arising from methods of curing. Roots for sugar preserving are dug while quite young, before the stems are more than five or six inches high.

## Napoleon III. and His Cigarettes.

The most obstinate of cigarette smokers was the Emperor Napoleon III. It is an error to suppose that he was ambitious. A fatalist, he followed a plan which he imagined had been traced in advance. At Sedan, when the end came, he calmly lit a cigarette. Hugo's epic anger against him had a large element of irritation at the man's supreme calmness. Hugo was not a cigarette smoker. He never understood, he could not understand, him. Zola, who was a cigarette smoker and who ceased in order that he might become a great workman, understood and described Napoleon III. in "La Debacle" perfectly.

## Usual Result.

Mrs. Gabb—Dear me! There comes my husband. There won't be a whole piece of furniture left in the house by midnight.

Mrs. Gabb—Horrors! Does he drink, and is that a case of whisky he is carrying?

Mrs. Gabb—No, he doesn't drink. That's a new box of tools.

## NOTHING LIKE

## Paine's Celery Compound

FOR CLEANSING AND PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

It Eradicates the Seeds of Disease, Invigorates and Rejuvenates.

Thousands of men and women who have neglected the work of physical recuperation in the summer months, are now carrying a burden of disease. In the majority of cases impure and poisoned blood and sluggish circulation are the direct causes of suffering and misery. Are you, reader, one of the victims? If so, do not hesitate a moment regarding what you should do. The life stream must be made pure, the health-wrecking laxity of the blood vessels must be corrected, the nerves and tissues must be nourished. Paine's Celery Compound is the medicine that physicians recommend for the increase of pure blood in the arteries and for arousing the purifying organs to cast off the impurities that give rise to disease. Mr. T. F. Mitchell, New Hamburg Ont., writes as follows:

"My mother suffered for five years with a sore leg, and her system was so far run down that doctors could not help her. She could hardly walk about the house. She tried almost everything to procure a cure, but no good results came until Paine's Celery Compound was used, which gave her instant relief. She is now using the third bottle and able to do her own work."

any food in the year around. Algeria in the markets large he snails are sold by the bushel at hundred as an article of food. V. hawk them in the streets of Cairo modern Rome fresh gathered are hawked by women from door.

## Centuries In Building.

Persons who are disposed to go at the length of time required to public buildings should take from the example of the Cathedral St. Peter, in Cologne. That structure was 632 years in building. It was begun in 1215 and was pronounced completed in 1880. The great Cathedral of Milan was begun in 1386 and not completed until 1805, 419 years. Roostermel castle, in Cornwall, ninety years to build, and on of that time was employed in building for the foundation. The late Duke of Atholl, in Scotland, had building since 1830, and the still going on. In the cases of other buildings mentioned, however, money for their construction came entirely out of the pockets of taxpayers, which, after all, makes considerable difference as to the time of looking at it.

## The Old Way of Passing Bills.

A document found among the of Rutland's papers at Belvoir throws a curious light upon the of getting private bills through house of commons in the days of Charles II. The case in hand was a divorce bill of John, Lord de Ro affair that caused a great deal of slip in its day. One of his lord agents wrote in January, 1667 Wednesday last I got six and for the house of commons to the Duke, in the palace yard at Westminster, when was present Mr. At General and Mr. George Montag soon as they had dined we called them all to the house of commons they passed the bill, as the commons without any amendments, and on it to be reported the next day."

## Shakes That Were Shakes

Over on the eastern shore of land there was a man who was from a severe case of "shakes" they call fever and ague in that try. One morning the local physician called on the patient and asked how he felt.

"N—n—not a bit b—b—etter, the shaking man's reply.

"Your case is a very peculiar and hard to take hold of," replied the doctor sympathetically.

"Yes, th—that's so," remarked patient, trying to smile. "The sh—sh—shakes so I don't want you c—c—can't get hold of it."

## No Life There.

Little Dot—What's all this tall Mars? Does folks live there?

Little Johnny—They used to there, but they is all dead long ago. "How do you know?"

"I heard papa say the names the seas an' lakes an' island things is from the dead languages."

## Positive Proof.

Judge—What proof have we that man is absentminded?

Attorney—Why, he actually has his automobile at a watering fo



## IT SCARES PEOPLE

Who come of a consumptive family when they begin to cough and the lungs are painful. But it is a fact beyond dispute that consumption is not and cannot be inherited. The microbe which breeds disease must absolutely be received by the individual before consumption can be developed.

Men and women who have been afflicted with obstinate coughs, bronchitis, bleeding of lungs, emaciation and weakness, have perfectly and permanently cured by use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures the cough, is the lungs, and builds up the body's solid flesh.

When I commenced taking your medicines, ten months ago, my health was completely broken down," writes Mrs. Cora L. Sunderland, Haneyville, Calvert Co., Md. "At times I could not even walk across the room without pain in my chest. The doctor who attended me had lung trouble, and that I would never be again. At last I concluded to try Dr. Pierce's medicines. I bought a bottle of Golden Medical Discovery, took it, and soon commenced to feel a little better, then you directed me to take both the Golden Medical Discovery and the 'Favorite Prescription,' which I did. Altogether I have taken eighteen bottles of Golden Medical Discovery, twelve of the Favorite Prescription, and five vials of Pel-ri's Common Sense Medical Discovery. I am now almost entirely well, and do all work without any pain whatever, and can walk more easily than I could formerly walk."

Dr. R. V. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Discovery, in paper covers, is sent free on request of 31 one-cent stamps to cover expense of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

### Snails.

The popularity of the snail as an article of food is not confined to Paris, extends throughout southern Europe and some parts of Africa. Dr. D. J. Ard, a French writer, in a pamphlet says that 90,000 pounds of snails sent daily to Paris from the gardens of Polton, Burgundy, Champagne and Provence. Those reared in gardens are fed on aromatic herbs to improve their flavor. Their market price is from 2 francs 50 centimes to 3 francs centimes a hundred, while those from the hedges, woods and forests are only 2 francs to 2 francs 50 centimes. The proprietor of one snail in the vicinity of Dijon nets over 3 francs annually.

The snail is reared and fattened with care in some cantons of Switzerland and as an article of luxury and is served in a pickled state. It is also used as a relish and nutritious article of food in Austria, Spain, Italy and in the sections of the United States. Ashantees and other African natives smoke them and eat them as food all the year around. In the markets large heaps of snails are sold by the bushel and the dried as an article of food. Vendors hawk them in the streets of Cairo. In Rome fresh gathered snails are hawked by women from door to door.

### Centuries In Building.

Persons who are disposed to grumble at the length of time required to finish the buildings should take heart in the example of the Cathedral of Peter, in Cologne. That structure is 629 years in building. It was built

### Wolsey's Household.

In Cardinal Wolsey's palace no less than 280 beds were provided for strangers, with superb canopies and curtains of silk or velvet. There were bedsteads of alabaster, quilts of down and pillowcases embroidered with silk and gold. The chairs of state were covered with cloth of gold; the tables and cabinets were of the most costly woods. Much of the splendid furniture was emblazoned with "my lord's arms." Everywhere was impressed the cardinal's hat. The same magnificence appeared in the decorations and ornaments of the chapel, but the forty-four gorgeous copes of one suit and the rest of the sacerdotal pomp displayed there were eclipsed by the majesty of Wolsey's secular equipment.

The annual expenses of his household exceeded £80,000, an immense sum for those days. His retinue of 500 persons, his kingly stud, his sumptuous open table, are mentioned in every history. When he rode to and from Westminster in his character of lord chancellor, his mule was attended by a long train of nobles and knights on horseback; his pursuivant, ushers and other officers led the way in rich liveries, while footmen with gilded poleaxes brought up the rear.

### The Mississippi 400,000 Years Ago.

Did you ever figure on what was the probable condition of the great Mississippi river 10,000, 100,000 or even 400,000 years ago? Scientists suggest that the erosion of its bed was accomplished by a mighty catarract, which began far down the river, probably at the place where it then emptied into the gulf, and by gradual retrogression dug out the valley-like gorge through which it now flows. That this theory is tenable may be inferred from the high, wall-like bluffs, features so characteristic of the upper part of its course.

A wearing away of a monster catarract would of course necessarily leave high walls or bluffs on either side. These are the well known features of the father of meandering streams. It would seem, according to this theory, that St. Anthony's falls constitute the remnant of what was once the most stupendous catarract in the world. Geologists estimate that it has taken the river 400,000 years to carve out the mighty ditch through which it now flows.

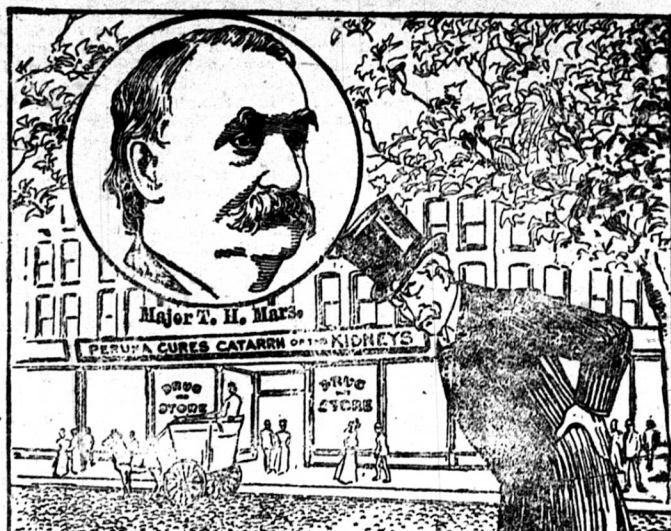
### Bones For Bread.

There is an interesting child's story called "Jack the Giant Killer," in which one of the giants is supposed to use the expression "fe-faw-rum," or something like it, when Jack has climbed a beanstalk and been hidden by the giant's wife, the rest of the growl being, "I smell the blood of an Englishman, but be he alive or be he dead I'll take his bones to make my bread." Possibly it has not occurred to many to ask where the idea of making bread out of bones originated, as we do not often seriously investigate fairy tales. It is a historical fact that during the siege of Paris by Henry IV., owing to famine, bread, which had been sold while any remained for more than \$1 a pound, was made from the bones in the charnel house of the Holy Innocent. This occurred in 1594.

### For Diabetic Patients.

In a diet for diabetic patients milk is only occasionally allowed, yet eggs, cream, buttermilk and all kinds of cheese may be taken freely. Tart fruits are permitted, and peaches and

# PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH OF KIDNEYS EVERY TIME.



## DANGEROUS KIDNEY DISEASES CURED

Pe-ru-na Creating a National Sensation in the Cure of Chronic Ailments of the Kidneys.

Major T. H. Mars, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry regiment, writes from 1425 Dunning street, Chicago, Ill., the following letter:

"For years I suffered with catarrh of the kidneys contracted in the army. Medicine did not help me any until a comrade who had been helped by Peruna advised me to try it. I bought some at once, and soon found blessed relief. I kept taking it four months, and am now well and strong and feel better than I have done for the past twenty years, thanks to Peruna."—T. H. Mars.

Mr. John Vance, of Hartford City, Ind., says: "My kidney trouble is much better. I have improved so much that everybody wants to know what medicine I am using. I recommend Peruna to everybody and some have commenced to use it. The folks all say that if Dr. Hartman's medicine cures me it must be great."—John Vance.

Mr. J. Brake, of Petrolea, Ontario, Canada, writes: "Four years ago I had a severe attack of Bright's disease, which brought me so low the doctor said nothing more could be done for me. I began to take Peruna and Manalin, and in three months I was a well man, and have continued so ever since."—J. Brake.

At the appearance of the first symptom of kidney trouble, Peruna should be

taken. This remedy strikes at once the very root of the disease. It at once relieves the catarrhal kidneys of the stagnant blood, preventing the escape of serum from the blood. Peruna stimulates the kidneys to excrete from the blood the accumulating poison, and thus prevents the convulsions which are sure to follow if the poisons are allowed to remain. It gives great vigor to the heart's action and digestive system, both of which are apt to fail rapidly in this disease.

Peruna cures catarrh of the kidneys simply because it cures catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

### The Fairy Lamplighter.

Affection often inspires ingenuity. In a life of Joseph Severn the narrative of the artist's care of the poet Keats in his last illness includes a graceful incident. Severn, worn out with watching and tireless service, would sometimes drop asleep and allow the candle to go out, thus leaving the sick man in darkness, which he dreaded. Realizing that this was liable to occur, Severn hit upon a happy device to keep the light still burning. One evening he fastened a thread from the bottom of the candle already lighted to the wick at the top of another unlighted one set ready near by.

Not being sure the experiment would succeed, he had not mentioned it and

### CENTREVILLE.

Fall ploughing is now the order of the day.

Potato digging is about completed. The crop is a poor one, over half of them being rotten.

Corn huskings are plentiful. The threshing is only about half completed in this vicinity.

Several of our sports are contemplating an excursion to the northern country during the hunting season.

Miss Lizzie Ingoldsby has gone to attend Newburgh High School.

The apple crop is an abundant one in this part.

Mrs. J. Donovan has returned to her home at Forest Mills after spending a couple of weeks with friends here.

ria in the markets large heaps of fish are sold by the bushel and the dried as an article of food. Venders keep them in the streets of Cairo. In Rome fresh gathered snails hawked by women from door to

**Centuries In Building.**  
Persons who are disposed to grumble at the length of time required to finish the buildings should take heart at the example of the Cathedral of Peter, in Cologne. That structure 632 years in building. It was begun in 1213 and was pronounced completed in 1880. The great Cathedral Milan was begun in 1386 and was completed until 1805, 419 years later. Rostermel castle, in Cornwall, took 7 years to build, and one-third of the time was employed in excavating for the foundation. The late Lord was engaged for over twenty years in building his great palace in Isle of Bute, and his successor is at work on it. The palace of the Earl of Atholl, in Scotland, has been going since 1830, and the work is going on. In the cases of the buildings mentioned, however, the money for their construction did not come entirely out of the pockets of the owners, which, after all, makes a considerable difference as to the matter of looking at it.

**The Old Way of Passing Bills.**  
A document found among the Duke of Argyll's papers at Belvoir castle was a curious light upon the mode of passing private bills through the House of Commons in the days of King Charles II. The case in hand was the bill of John, Lord de Roos, and that caused a great deal of gossip its day. One of his lordship's letters was written in January, 1667: "On Tuesday last I got six and forty of the House of Commons to the Dog Tavern in the palace yard at Westminster when were present Mr. Attorney General and Mr. George Montagu. As they had dined we carried all to the House of Commons, and passed the bill, as the committee, out any amendments, and ordered be reported the next day."

**Shakes That Were Shakes.**  
Over on the eastern shore of Maryland there was a man who was suffering from a severe case of "shakes," as call fever and ague in that country. One morning the local physician called on the patient and asked him how he felt.

"Not a bit better," was shaking man's reply. "Our case is a very peculiar one hard to take hold of," remarked doctor sympathetically. "Yes, that's so," remarked the patient, trying to smile. "The case is—shakes so I don't wonder—case—can't get hold of it."

**No Life There.**  
Little Dot—What's all this talk 'bout s? Does folks live there?  
s? Johnny—They used to live there, but they is all dead long ago. How do you know?  
heard papa say the names of all seas an' lakes an' islands an' islands is from the dead languages."

**Positive Proof.**  
George—What proof have we that this is absentminded?  
torney—Why, he actually stopped automobile at a watering fountain.

It is a historical fact that during the siege of Paris by Henry IV., owing to famine, bread, which had been sold while any remained for more than \$1 a pound, was made from the bones in the charnel house of the Holy Innocent. This occurred in 1594.

**For Diabetic Patients.**  
In a diet for diabetic patients milk is only occasionally allowed, yet eggs, cream, buttermilk and all kinds of cheese may be taken freely. Tart fruits are permitted, and peaches and strawberries may be eaten with cream, but without sugar. The sweet fruits—pears, plums, grapes, apples, bananas, etc.—are forbidden. Kousmiss, coffee with cream, but no sugar, and cereal coffee are the drinks permitted, tea being excluded and no wines or liquors except claret, Rhine or other acid varieties. All vegetables containing sugar or starch are forbidden, which leaves cauliflower, lettuce, string beans, spinach, cucumbers, greens, young onions, etc., to be eaten. Olives are not forbidden. A moderate meat diet is recommended, particularly the fatty parts, and all kinds of fish are allowed.

**Oddities of Color Blindness.**  
While the number of color blind persons is not very large, only about five in every hundred suffering from any defect in this respect and most of those being affected only in a minor degree, yet the phenomenon sometimes assumes very remarkable phases.

An oculist states that he found two persons who possessed monochromatic vision—that is to say, all colors appeared to them to be simply different shades of gray.

If the reader will look at a photograph of a landscape or, better, of a garden filled with brilliant flowers, he will be able to form an idea of the appearance which nature must present to one who suffers from the infirmity called monochromatic vision.

**A Kind Word.**  
Many a friendship, long, loyal and self sacrificing, rested at first on no thicker a foundation than a kind word. Two men were not likely to be friends. Perhaps each of them regarded the other with something of distrust. They had possibly been set against each other by the circulation of gossip or they had been looked upon as rivals, and the success of one was regarded as incompatible with the success of the other, but a kind word, perhaps a mere report of a kind word, has been enough to be the commencement of an enduring friendship.

**Itching Skin**  
Distress by day and night—  
That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
rids the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions.

Keats in his last illness included a graceful incident. Severn, worn out with watching and tireless service, would sometimes drop asleep and allow the candle to go out, thus leaving the sick man in darkness, which he dreaded. Realizing that this was liable to occur, Severn hit upon a happy device to keep the light still burning. One evening he fastened a thread from the bottom of the candle already lighted to the wick at the top of another unlighted one set ready near by.

Not being sure the experiment would succeed, he had not mentioned it, and when later on he fell napping as the first candle was burning low the invalid was too considerate to awake him, but lay patiently awaiting the extinction of the fluttering flame. Suddenly, just as he expected gloom and blackness, the connecting thread—too fine and distant for him to see—caught fire, and a tiny spark began to run along it. Then he waked the sleeping nurse with an exclamation of joyful surprise.

"Severn! Severn!" he cried. "Here's a little fairy lamplighter actually lit up the other candle!"

But it was only the good fairy of many sickrooms—loving forethought—that had lighted the candle.

**Flowers of the Cranberry.**  
One of the daintiest of wild flowers of June is the blossom of that time honored concomitant of roast turkey, the cranberry. While, however, everybody knows the berry, few are acquainted with the flower, for the peat bogs where it blows in the choice fellowship of the stately pitcher plant and the golden club and of many a rare orchid are quite remote from the beaten paths of travel. The cranberry plant is a small, slender, somewhat trailing shrub, with the neatest of evergreen leaves, from amid which a few threadlike stalks lift their nodding flowers. When fully expanded, the pink lobes of each corolla are curled back like a lily's, and from the heart of them the compressed stamens protrude in the shape of a spear point or beak. The imaginative may see in this long beaked little blossom a resemblance to a tiny crane's head, whence some hard pressed etymologist has thought to derive the word cranberry—that is, crane-berry.

**Italian Rings.**  
Rings of Italian workmanship are remarkably beautiful. Venice particularly excelled in this art. In the London collection is a fine specimen. The four claws of the outer ring in open work support the setting of a sharply pointed pyramidal diamond, such as was then coveted for writing on glass. The shank bears a fanciful resemblance to a serpent swallowing a bird, of which only the claws connecting the face remain in sight.

It was with a similar ring Raleigh wrote the words on a window pane, "Fain would I rise but that I fear to fall," to which Queen Elizabeth added, "If thy heart fall thee, do not rise at all," an implied encouragement which led him on to fortune.

**Russian Police Regulations.**  
One of the regulations of the Russian police refers to the censorship of price lists of goods, notes of invitation to parties and personal visiting cards; also for the censorship of seals, rubber stamps and business cards of individuals or corporations. Another order regulates the sale of soap, starch, toothbrushes and insect powder, and another controls the printing on the paper used in making cigarettes.

The crop is a poor one, over half of them being rotten.  
Corn huskings are plentiful.  
The threshing is only about half completed in this vicinity.  
Several of our sports are contemplating an excursion to the northern country during the hunting season.  
Miss Lizzie Ingoldsby has gone to attend Newburgh High School.  
The apple crop is an abundant one in this part.  
Mrs. J. Donovan has returned to her home at Forest Mills after spending a couple of weeks with friends here.  
Wm. Fitzgerald has moved into J. R. Lechhead's vacant house and will work for him the coming year.  
Geo. Milligan and Miss McGill have their road work about completed.

**Revolution in Newfoundland.** Since the introduction into Newfoundland of the new Inhaler Remedy, "Catarrhzone," the treatment of catarrhal diseases has been entirely revolutionized. The old-time snuff and internal medicine has been cast aside and everyone is inhaling Catarrhzone; it clears the head and throat in two minutes, and is very agreeable and pleasant to use. Catarrhzone is a wonderful cure for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Lung Troubles and Deafness. It relieves quickly and cures permanently. We advise our readers to try Catarrhzone. Price \$1.00, trial size 50c. Druggists, or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake and Butternut Pills.

**ERINSVILLE.**  
T. Evans returned yesterday from Ottawa, after shipping several carloads of live stock.  
Miss Emma McMullen removed to Stoco Wednesday to live with her brother, who is employed as B. of Q. railway agent of that place.  
Miss Gertrude Murphy has taken charge of Erinsville station.  
Mr. and Mrs. O'Leary returned home after spending their honeymoon in Montreal, Ottawa, and many other western points. They leave this week to take up their home in Watertown, N. Y.  
Miss O'Reilly, B. O'Reilly, G. Cox and C. Paul attended the teachers' convention at Nanapanee.  
S. L. Murphy, C.P.R. agent at Tweed, spent Monday home.  
Mrs. M. A. McMullen left for Montreal on Wednesday.  
Miss Burnedetta Murphy has gone to Nanapanee to attend the collegiate.  
Pat Garrett, ill for some time in the Kingston Hospital, has returned home quite improved in health.

# "IRON-OX"

## TABLETS

are by far the most attractively put up remedy I have ever seen, and the immediate favor they have found with my customers surpasses anything in my experience. I can also speak most highly of the medicine itself.

I heartily wish you the success which I am sure you will have."—WM. H. GARDNER, Druggist, Bridgeport, Conn.

**They Cure Constipation and Indigestion.**  
50 Tablets, 25 Cents.



## ON THE FARM.

### SUMMER TO AUTUMN.

As pastures begin to fail in the fall, there is frequently a marked falling off in the milk yield, which is not checked until the cows are fully established on dry or winter feed, writes Prof. H. E. Van Norman. The loss is twofold, the immediate loss and the reduced yield throughout the remainder of the milking period. It is difficult and usually impossible to bring the yield up to its former mark when, for lack of feed, it has become reduced. This emphasizes the importance of preventing shrinkage during the transition from summer to winter feed.

An important factor is the supply of roughage at this time. Do not allow the cows to wander over scant pasture. Very often late corn fodder or corn stover should begin earlier than is the usual practice. Supply only what the cows will eat up clean.

Where the silo is used and green corn has been fed to supplement the scanty summer pasture up to silo filling time, the use of silage may begin at once. In this method there is no loss by spoiling. If there is more corn than the silo will hold, the use of the fodder is to be recommended, reserving the silage until the corn fodder is gone. Under some circumstances rye may be used for pasture during this period. Care must be exercised not to feed so much that the milk will be tainted. By pasturing in the morning after milking and then turning onto other pasture for several hours previous to the evening milking, little difficulty will be experienced with tainted milk. Some dairymen find barley a better fall pasture, as there is less likelihood of the milk being affected.

It is well to begin the use, or increase, of grain at the same time that fodder is given, increasing the grain gradually, but taking particular care to see that the cows have all that they will eat of such roughage or pasture as may be at hand. I would lay particular stress on this matter of enough feed to keep up the flow of milk. Few who do not weigh the milk from their cows realize the loss from allowing the cows to fall off in the milk yield at this time.

Prof. Smith of Michigan and Prof. Haecker of Minnesota lay great stress on the skill and care of the feeder. They claim that many cows not ideal in dairy form would give a profitable yield of milk and butter fat if well fed.

### ROPINESS OF MILK.

Although milk can turn ropy under a temperature falling close to frost line, yet warm weather favors its frequency. It is useless to blame it upon the cow as so many do. The ropiness of milk is caused by specific bacillus. In the milk or cream, which bacillus is brought out of creams and reaches the milk first by either washing the milk vessels in the water, or the mud adhering to the cow, and the milkman letting it go into the milk. The bacillus once started strongly, will cling to the milk vessels, the cream pitcher, or bottle indefinitely, unless they are thoroughly cleansed each time after using. And the only right way to do this when the milk gets ropy is to submerge them all each time for not less than five minutes in boiling water. Look especially to the strainer; half the time it is re-

demand and that demand will continue to grow as the years go by. Teach the boys to be good outdoor specialists. It will pay better, they will be more healthy and live longer.

### FALL CARE OF MEADOWS.

There are two ways of making use of the rowen crop: harvest and dry it, or to allow the cattle to feed it off. If a fairly heavy growth has developed, curing it for hay is, no doubt the better plan. It often happens, however, that the crop is rather light and there is doubt as to the economy of making it into hay. The common plan then is to feed the meadows during September by allowing the herd free run over them. At this time the feed is sweet and succulent, but if care is not taken the meadows will soon be very closely fed.

If the fall season happens to be a dry one, the grass makes little new growth and the winter comes on with the meadows bare and the roots badly exposed. Close feeding should always be avoided, although some feeding off is better than leaving a heavy growth through the winter. A thick growth left on the ground often interferes with mowing and raking the following season. Where close feeding has been allowed, the best plan is to topdress with stable manure in October.

Fall top-dressing of meadows is better than manuring in the spring, for the manure will protect the roots during the winter, and the rains and snows will make it fine and work it into the soil. If the manure used is coarse, part should be raked off with a horseshoe the following spring and used where it can be plowed under.

### TREES ON THE FARM.

It will be found advantageous to keep as much woodland as possible on the farm. Trees shelter the mosses, which help their roots retain the waters of melting snows and heavy rains and give it out again in springs.

Where most of the woods are cut down springs and rivulets dry up, streams become low, and after severe storms floods occur, tearing out good soil, washing away bridges and causing much loss. Cultivation helps retain moisture, but not to the extent of woodland.

If a farmer when it becomes necessary to cut trees for wood from poor land permitted them to grow again, instead of keeping the land for pasture, there would always be some woodland in a locality and the above dangers lessened.

Owing to the increased number of purposes for which wood is used, from the standpoint of profit also, it will be found best to preserve the trees for the future.

### SURGERY CURES FEVER.

#### Operation in Paris in a Case That Seemed Hopeless.

Typhoid fever has been cured by an operation. A Paris surgeon has just brought a patient out of a seemingly hopeless case of the disease, and the method by which he did it constitutes a distinct achievement in curative science.

Dr. J. S. Dauriac, an eminent practitioner of Paris, resorted to surgery as a last remedy in a case which had been given up. The patient, a young man of 17 years, is now in full possession of his health.

While the physician was convinced that the intestines could be cleaned antiseptically and the inflammation thus reduced, he would not have undertaken the dangerous operation if the father of the young man had not urged it and if it had not been that the patient was doomed and if it

## HOUSEHOLD.

### PICKLES.

**Small Cucumber Pickles.**—Wash and wipe carefully 100 small cucumbers and place them in a crock. Put sufficient water in a porcelain lined kettle to cover the cucumbers. When the water is boiling hot stir in enough salt to make a brine that will bear an egg. Pour this boiling brine over the cucumbers. Let them stand 24 hours, then take them out, wipe each one carefully without bruising and place them in clean jars. Put sufficient vinegar in a porcelain kettle to cover them, add one onion sliced, 12 whole cloves, one ounce mustard seed, three blades of mace. Let these come to boiling point, pour over the pickles, add two tablespoonfuls of chopped horseradish; stand aside to cool. They will be ready to use in a few days and will keep all winter. "To make assurance doubly sure," it is best to seal them immediately after adding the chopped horseradish, and while they are hot.

**Sweet Cucumber Pickles.**—The above recipe, or any other good recipe for pickled cucumbers may be used, only adding sugar to the scalding vinegar, about a teaspoonful for the foregoing rule.

**Sweet Pickled Cucumbers.**—Pare and cut in thick slices good sized cucumbers. Weigh, and to every 7 pounds allow four pounds of sugar, one pint of cider vinegar, 12 whole cloves, quarter of an ounce of stick cinnamon, and two blades of mace. Put the sugar, vinegar and spices on to boil in a porcelain vessel; add the cucumbers to this, stand them over a very moderate fire, turning them carefully until each piece seems thoroughly cooked, but not soft. Stand aside until morning; next day bring them again to the boiling, and stand aside to cool. Then lift the cucumbers carefully and place them in jars. Boil the liquor down until the quantity is just sufficient to cover them. Pour this over hot, fasten to the jars and stand in a cool dry place to keep.

**Green Tomato Pickles, Sweet.**—One peck green tomatoes, sliced the day before you are ready for pickling, sprinkling them through and through with salt, not too heavily; in the morning drain off the liquor that will drain from them. Have a dozen good sized onions rather coarsely sliced; take a suitable kettle and put in a layer of the sliced tomatoes, then of onions, and between each layer sprinkle the following spices: Six red peppers chopped coarsely; one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of ground allspice, one tablespoonful of ground cinnamon, a teaspoonful of cloves, one tablespoonful of mustard. Turn over three pints of good vinegar, or enough to completely cover them; boil until tender. This is a choice recipe.

### CLEANING FEATHERS.

The old-fashioned feather bed, once so popular, has been steadily on the decline for some time, as many claim that feathers are hot beds for germs, and breed all kinds of disease. There may be some truth in the theory, but the prejudice is, no doubt, greatly exaggerated. Our grandmothers for the most part slept on feather beds several times as large as the ones now in use, yet many of them enjoyed excellent health and lived to a ripe old age. Feathers are undeniably very comfortable in winter, and delicate persons and those who suffer greatly

fully colored and are yet not quite ripe enough to eat. It is said that if the juice of fruit extracted in jelly is not permitted to get cold the process the jelly will come quicker and be stiffer.

Good vinegars for flavoring are made very easy. One has only wash and drain the freshly gathered leaves of spearmint and put them in a large jar or case. Fill up with good vinegar and let stand a month then strain, bottle and strain. You mint sauce for next winter is ready. Nasturtium seed pods and blossoms treated the same way also make good vinegar, so do green peppercorns cut in two and used similarly.

What to Eat declares against bakery foods and thus pays its respect to one particular form: "Instead of the doughnuts 'that mother used to make,' the wagon from downtown delivers a sack of curious looking chocolate-colored pneumatic rings that are as tasteless as the rubber ring on which baby used to sharpen her teeth. The rubber ring was a far more nutritious and healthful article of diet than the 'store doughnut,' because it was chewed without being swallowed."

Few of us understand the virtue of the lemon, which is literally "fruit for the healing of the nations." If one feels bilious—another name for the clogging of the system—because of indigestion, drink lemon juice in hot or cold water using freely. Hot lemonade is excellent for a cold and its free use, fasting, helps cure a cold. The Russian cure for malaria is to cut lemon, skin and all, into a pint of water and boil down to one-half. Take one teaspoonful before each meal. It is said to be better than quinine, and to have no bad after effects, unlike the drug.

### CROWNED IN A SNOWSTORM.

#### Coronation Ceremonies Without "King's Weather."

Lacking the presence of that important guest, the sun, a coronation ceremony is robbed of much of its brilliance, but many English monarchs have been compelled to go through their coronations when "King's weather" was conspicuous by its absence.

One of the most unfortunate coronations in this respect was Elizabeth's, whose coronation was fixed for the 13th of January, 1559. The superstitious Queen had repeatedly urged that the day should be changed on account of its unlucky number, but as Dr. Dee, the famous astrologer, forebode good fortune for it, she was overruled. The weather was bitterly cold, and just as the procession started from the Tower a violent snowstorm set in, which made the horses restive and well-nigh brought about a disaster. Raged throughout the ceremony, as it was deemed unsafe to return to the lengthy route prescribed the journey was considerably curtailed. So many people perished from the cold through sleeping in the open fields that night that the Queen generously gave £200 towards the relief of the relatives of such as could be identified.

Charles I. was crowned during an earthquake which shook all London and temporarily interrupted the proceedings. It was a beautiful February morning when he entered the Abbey, but during the anointing the historic pile shook to such an extent that Archbishop Laud is said to have paused in his work and trembled from very fear. The shock lasted two minutes and brought the ground the steeple of a Westminster church, which injured two people in its fall.

A terrific gale was blowing when James II. went to his coronation, having set in some days previous

First line, yet warm weather favors its frequency. It is useless to blame it upon the cow as so many do. The ropiness of milk is caused by specific bacillus in the milk or cream, which bacillus is brought out of creams and reaches the milk first by either washing the milk vessels in the water, or the mud adhering to the cow, and the milkman letting it go into the milk. The bacillus once started strongly, will cling to the milk vessels, the cream pitcher, or bottle indefinitely, unless they are thoroughly cleansed each time after using. And the only right way to do this when the milk getsropy is to submerge them all each time for not less than five minutes in boiling water. Look especially to the strainer; half the time it is responsible for the ropy condition of the milk. Do not blame the milkman and ruin his trade with your complaints until first you are sure the lack of cleanliness, in this respect, does not lie with your own neglect in not scalding out as it should be the receptacle you keep the milk in after he brings it to you. Milk never ropes until it has stood for several hours, long enough to give the bacilli time to get in their work.

Unless we know exactly what and where the milk comes from, as to the health of the cows, and carefulness of the dairyman, it is just as well to pasteurize the milk ourselves. This is done by putting the vessel containing it into one containing water brought to and kept at a temperature of 155 degrees, for from 10 to 20 minutes, stirring the milk often to distribute the heat evenly through it. This temperature kills practically about all the dangerous substances in it, and when cooled still leaves it with the fresh milk flavor. Running the heat higher, will give it the cooked flavor, and injures its digestibility. To keep milk fresh for days, put it in bottles, the bottles into a saucepan of cold water, gradually bring it to a boil again, allowing it to boil for a minute or two, let gradually cool in the same water, fasten the corks in so that no air possibly can touch the milk.

#### SILAPING THE SOIL.

The complete shading of the soil rapidly enriches it, even without the application of manure. It may be that shading causes a deposit of nitrogen from the air; every farmer knows that wherever a stack of hay or straw has stood for several months the ground underneath is not only enriched, but grows much darker in color. Anyone may try an experiment as follows: Select the poorest spot of ground on the farm, lay over a strip of any length but about a yard wide, a few inches of straw, and cover with a board, or, if preferred, lay only a board on the ground. If the place is seeded to something after the covering is removed the difference in growth between the portion previously shaded and that not shaded will be very marked.

The country boy who will study in a scientific manner, farming, horticulture, forestry, or dairying, or many other out-of-door labors, will become the man who in the future will command the good places and big salaries. The professions are over-crowded, business grows more and more strenuous, and while labor-saving machinery has thrown thousands of city laborers out of employment, it has made the work of the farm easier and more enjoyable. The new electric age will see people flocking from the city to the country instead of from country to city as in the past, and the boys who have been taught to be specialists in the lines of work above outlined will be the ones sought after. Already university-taught men who have studied along these lines are in good

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While the physician was convinced that the intestines could be cleaned antiseptically and the inflammation thus reduced, he would not have undertaken the dangerous operation if the father of the young man had not urged it and if it had not been that the patient was doomed, and if it had not been apparent that he could live but a few days.

The fever had followed its course for twenty days and the case was seen to be hopeless. The father, seeing the hopelessness of his son's condition, urged the physician to perform the operation as a last measure, and it was decided to undertake it.

An incision about the length of the index finger was made in the left side, about two and a quarter inches inside the forward and upper iliac spine, into the peritoneum. This incision was just sufficient to allow the physician to take hold of the small intestine and draw it out. A little shield was attached in the peritoneum and in the deeper points of the incision, with the convex side towards the smaller intestine, and this shield was fastened by catgut. The intestinal tumor was then opened and cleaned out and the edges tied to the skin. The wound was then closed up minutely and protected all around the mouth of the intestine by sterilized cotton, covered by a thick layer of iodoformed colloidum.

Afterwards a Nelaton tube in flexible rubber was introduced and the drainage of infected matter from the intestines facilitated by the employment of boiled water slightly cooled and salted. At the end of the second day the water thus used seemed to be free from infected matter. From the first day there was a noticeable improvement in the patient's condition. His temperature steadily decreased, and three days after the operation it was lower than it had been at any time since the beginning of the illness.

The physician then did not hesitate to give his patient more or less solid food, beginning with thick vegetable soup, then noodles and fine macaroni cooked in water. Seven days afterward the invalid ate an egg, followed by a lamb chop. From that time on the recuperation was extremely rapid, and the young man to-day is enjoying perfect health.

#### CURIOUS CYCLING FEAT.

Mr. Albert Hunter, of Skipton, has accomplished a somewhat remarkable feat. Mounting his machine on Gargrave, a distance of nearly four the outskirts of Skipton he rode backwards—hind wheel foremost—to miles, in 22 minutes. Although there are several steep hills on the journey Hunter never got off his machine, nor was he assisted in any way. He passed three traps, a motor car, and about a dozen cyclists.

#### A 32-INCH SOLDIER.

The most diminutive conscript to offer himself to the Austrian military authorities for many years has just brought himself into notice in Brussels. He is a young man named Dobos Janos, who is not more than 32 inches in height. Notwithstanding his pigmy proportions, he has presented himself at the Austrian Legation to make the necessary declaration required of all Austrian subjects residing abroad on reaching the service age.

is a choice recipe.

#### CLEANING FEATHERS.

The old-fashioned feather bed, once so popular, has been steadily on the decline for some time, as many claim that feathers are hot beds for germs, and breed all kinds of disease. There may be some truth in the theory, but the prejudice is, no doubt, greatly exaggerated. Our grandmothers for the most part slept on feather beds several times as large as the ones now in use, yet many of them enjoyed excellent health and lived to a ripe old age. Feathers are undeniably very comfortable in winter, and delicate persons and those who suffer greatly from cold should use them. If they are aired regularly and given hygienic care there is no danger. It is commonly believed that feather beds should be sunned, but such is not the case, as the heat of the sun draws out the oil in feathers and gives them a rancid odor; air them in the shade. It does not matter how cold it is, provided there is no dampness. Many are not aware that feathers may be easily and successfully washed, thus insuring thorough cleanliness and disinfection, at stated periods or after illness. To wash a feather bed, it is more convenient to divide the contents by emptying them into two large sacs made of coarse cotton. Have ready a tub of boiling hot suds to which has been added two or three tablespoonfuls of powdered borax. Immerse the bag in the water and stir with a clothes stick until the feathers are quite clean. Then dip in a second tub of water, and rinse in the same manner. In warm weather there is no difficulty in drying them, but in winter they should be hung in a warm room, or better still, near a hot air pipe or register, and left for some time before they are again used. Pillows may be treated in the same way and are much easier to manage.

#### A GOOD SALVE.

There are a number of salves which have been handed down from the days of our grandmothers, which call for various decoctions of herbs of various kinds, and though sometimes possessing real merit are still of little value, except in cuts and other abrasions of the skin, where a lubricant is necessary. In such cases as these carbolyzed vaseline is just as good and is so very cheap it can be bought much cheaper than any of these made. It, besides, possesses the advantage of being perfectly free from any chance germs of disease, that might get into a home-made article, unless some medicinal germicide, such as carbolic acid, is used in its composition. It is our opinion that as a rule the best ointment to keep on hand for a cut or bruise or sore is simply one that has body enough to stay in the bandage or pad, that will prevent the entrance of germs that set up inflammation and heat and which cause soreness and itching, and moreover will itself stay sweet and clean indefinitely. The carbolyzed vaseline fulfills all these conditions. It is used at hospitals, which ought to be sufficient recommendation for its use in the home. Any druggist can supply this very cheaply. No mother can afford to neglect these little things which are so common among children, and a home medicine chest of simple remedies will be not only convenient, but really valuable.

#### HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Make your grape jelly before the grapes are dead ripe. If the fruit is too ripe the jelly will be full of tiny crystals of grape sugar after it has stood a while. The jelly is best when made after the grapes are

erously gave £200 towards the relief of the relatives of such as could be identified.

Charles I. was crowned during earthquake which shook all London and temporarily interrupted the proceedings. It was a beautiful rainy morning when he entered Abbey, but during the anointing historic pile shook to such an extent that Archbishop Laud is said to have paused in his work and trembled from very fear. The ceremony lasted two minutes and brought the ground the steeple of a minister church, which injured people in its fall.

A terrific gale was blowing James II. went to his crowning having set in some days previous and occasioned many wrecks at the coast, and much loss of life. The boisterous wind rent the flag from the White Tower in London and the canopy which the Barons the Cinque Ports carried met a similar fate. Again, at the nation of William III. and Mary II. wind was sufficiently violent to in one of the small upper windows the Abbey just after the Royal had left, and all flags flying neighboring churches were torn shreds.

A hailstorm greeted George when he left the Abbey at the conclusion of the coronation ceremony and so large were the stones the soldiers' horses, lashed to became almost uncontrollable, pranced among the spectators lined the route. His successor the contrary, was favored with pical weather, and dozens of so fainted at their posts; while even King himself, overpowered by heat, was found in the robes after the ceremony with a clothes off and only the crown his head.

#### FRENCH LOANS ABROAD

\$6,000,000,000 Invested in Securities of Other Countries.

The French Minister of Finance has published some interesting statistics of French wealth in abroad. The total reached \$6,000,000,000, of which \$200,000,000 invested in Great Britain, \$1,000,000,000 in Russia, \$600,000,000 in Spain, \$575,000,000 in Austria-Hungary, \$300,000,000 in Italy, \$300,000,000 in British South Africa, and \$277,200,000 in France. Most of the money is invested in Government loans, but in South Africa it is largely in mines and industries.

The extent of foreign commitment of French capital, however, is striking than its distribution. Government could withstand combined pressure of the small investor and the great financial power when they believe their money is in danger. The Spectator comments on the "investment of Spain, makes it absolutely certain France will be passive when the interests of Spain are concerned."

It says a revolution involving financial ruin of that country not be allowed again. The \$1,000,000 lent to Russia will France more securely than any other clauses in a treaty of alliance while also French investors \$300,000,000 in Egypt, and will never seriously wish to diminish the magnificent security afforded by British occupation.

#### WHERE M. P.'S TRAVEL

The cost to the Australian Commonwealth for railway passes to members of the Federal Parliament is £6,660—£60 per head amount is paid over to the railway departments, Victoria receiving 40 per cent. and New Wales 30 per cent.



colored and are yet not quite enough to eat. It is said that the juice of fruit extracted for process the jelly will come quick and be stiffer.

Good vinegars for flavoring are very easy. One has only to wash and drain the freshly gathered leaves of spearmint and put them in a large jar or case. Fill up with d. vinegar and let stand a month, strain, bottle and strain. Your sauce for next winter is ready. Currant seed pods and blossoms treated the same way also make a d. vinegar, so do green peppers in two and used similarly.

Dr. Hat to Eat declares against baked foods and thus pays its respects one particular form: "Instead of the doughnuts that mother used make," the wagon from down

delivers a sack of curious-looking chocolate-colored pneumatoids that are as tasteless as the rubber ring on which baby used to open her teeth. The rubber ring is a far more nutritious and healthful article of diet than the doughnut," because it was not used without being swallowed.

Now of us understand the virtues of the lemon, which is literally "a tonic for the healing of the nation." If one feels bilious—another name for the clogging of the system—because of indigestion, drink on juice in hot or cold water, or freely. Hot lemonade is excellent for a cold and its free use, helps cure a cold. The Russian cure for malaria is to cut a onion, skin and all, into a plate of ice and boil down to one-half. Take one teaspoonful before each meal. It is said to be better than quinine, and to have no bad after-effects, unlike the drug.

## CROWNED IN A SNOWSTORM.

### Coronation Ceremonies Without "King's Weather."

Missing the presence of that important guest, the sun, a coronation ceremony is robbed of much of its luster, but many English monarchs have been compelled to go to their coronations when "King's weather" was conspicuous by its absence.

One of the most unfortunate Sovereigns in this respect was Elizabeth I., whose coronation was fixed the 13th of January, 1559. The obstreperous Queen had repeatedly declared that the day should be changed on account of its unlucky number, but as Dr. Dee, the famous astrologer, foreboded good fortune for her she was overruled. The weather was bitterly cold, and just as the coronation started from the Tower the violent snowstorm set in, which made the horses restive and well-nigh brought about a disaster. It raged throughout the ceremony, and it was deemed unsafe to return by the lengthy route prescribed. The ceremony was considerably curtailed, many people perished from the cold, and through sleeping in the open that night that the Queen herself gave £200 towards the relief of the relatives of such as could be identified.

Charles I. was crowned during an earthquake which shook all London temporarily interrupted the proceedings. It was a beautiful February morning when he entered the city, but during the anointing the terrific gale was blowing when Charles II. went to his crowning, it being set in some days previously.

## EDWARD MAY VISIT INDIA

### BELIEVED THE KING WILL MAKE THE LONG TRIP.

#### Empire Will Be Gainer by Presence of Ruler at Durbar of Delhi.

King Edward may preside at the great Durbar at Delhi in person in January next, and at any moment an announcement may be made to the effect that he has decided to go to India this winter for the purpose, writes a London correspondent.

Now that he has recovered his health sufficiently to be able to undertake the trip without danger, there are serious reasons of State that require him to go, and he has been made aware within the last few weeks that popular sentiment, not only throughout the length and breadth of India but likewise at home in England, is so strongly in favor of his presence at the Durbar as to amount to something akin to a call of duty.

The King has always shown himself quick to respond to calls of this kind and to act in accordance with national feeling, and there is a strong impression in court and high administrative circles in London that January will find him in India.

INDIA HELD BY SENTIMENT. The Crown holds India far more by sentiment than by force of arms. Of the attachment of its 300,000,000 of people to Queen Victoria there can be no manner of doubt. It is equally strong in the case of her successor, Edward VII., whom his Indian subjects learned to know when he visited Hindustan twenty-seven years ago.

This feeling of attachment to the person of the sovereign is, indeed, one of the principal links that bind India to Great Britain. It is all important that this link should not only remain unimpaired but likewise be strengthened, and in the opinion of the principal English dignitaries in India, as well as of the Government and of the leading statesmen of England, it would acquire an immensely increased force by the presence of the King at the Durbar, summoned to meet at Delhi in January for the purpose of proclaiming him Emperor of India.

#### CURZON ADVISES THE VISIT

When at first the holding of the Durbar was determined upon it was considered that the Crown would be adequately represented by Lord Curzon, the viceroy. But Lord Curzon was among the earliest to recognize that the people of India required something more, and that it was imperative that the Crown should be represented by a member of the royal family.

The name of the Prince of Wales was suggested. But the Prince did not care to undertake another tour across the seas so soon after his return from his lengthy trip around the world on board the Ophir. Moreover, the Princess of Wales is unable to travel herself, and will not hear of the Prince going alone. So it was resolved to send the King's brother, the Duke of Connaught.

#### BROTHER WILL NOT DO.

As soon, however, as this was officially announced a pronounced feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction became apparent in India. The Duke had spent many years in that country as a military commander, subject to the orders of the governor of Bombay, that is to say, a mere divisional commander, and in that relatively subordinate capacity had attended the Durbar at Delhi years ago when Queen Victoria was first proclaimed Empress of India. From the point of view of precedence and rank his status is

accompany him. Unlike the Princess of Wales, she is an excellent sailor and she is extremely anxious to see India, about which she has heard so much.

The royal yacht probably would be employed to convey the royal party to Bombay. It is a floating palace, and probably the finest, largest, and most perfectly equipped of royal yachts in existence, while the members of the suite would be accommodated on board the great liner Ophir on which the Prince and Princess of Wales made their memorable trip to the various colonies, and which has not as yet been restored to passenger traffic on the line to which it belongs. Indeed, it is still fitted up as it was when the Prince and Princess made their tour, and it is generally understood that its charter has been retained by the Government just for an emergency of this kind.

#### CROWNING AS EMPEROR.

Some people put forward the idea that the King would be crowned as Emperor of India at the Durbar of Delhi. But this is, of course, ridiculous. In the orient monarchs are not crowned, but proclaimed, and in view of the fact that a coronation is an essentially religious function, and a Christian one at that, it is difficult to see what could be accomplished thereby, since it would be obviously out of the question to expect the Mohammedans, the fire worshippers, the Brahmins, the Buddhists, and the members of all those other faiths that are represented in India to be impressed in the least degree by any Christian ceremony of the coronation.

#### ENGLISH EYES WEAKENING.

#### Nation Will Soon Be as Bespectacled as the Germans.

Recent enquiries by oculists and opticians in England and on the Continent have developed the opinion that a few generations hence there will scarcely be a man or woman not wearing glasses. A member of one of the leading firms of opticians in London declared recently that they are now selling almost double the number of pairs of glasses that they did ten years ago.

This does not mean, apparently, that the eyes of each generation grow weaker. It is rather that the environment of modern civilization is inimical to healthy sight. Dust or fog plays no small part in the troubles of the eyes, and traveling underground is also declared to be injurious. Then there is the hurried reading of small print, by which the reader lays up for himself impaired eyesight, with possible mental depression.

"We," said this optician, "manufacture for ourselves troubles of the eyes far more than we inherit them. It seems that the universal trouble is the eye strain of continuous application of the focussing powers to the intolerable labor of following small print. The result is certain to be, according to experts, that the English nation will soon be as bespectacled as the Germans."

#### "THAT AWFUL BOY JONES."

An old story, which will bring a smile to the faces of those old enough to remember the circumstances, hangs on the phrase, "That awful boy Jones." Fifty or more years ago the "awful boy" was the torment of Queen Victoria's life, and his short career in public contains a mystery which would try the mettle of Sherlock Holmes. He was a barber's apprentice, who in some unexplained way discovered a passage into Buckingham Palace, with which he alone was acquainted. When he was first found trespassing he was gently admonished and sent home

## DAWSON CITY IN SUMMER

### SUGGESTIVE OF ITALY OR SUNNY SPAIN.

#### Harry De Windt Writes of the Progress of the Yukon Capital.

The natural charms of Dawson City have hitherto been sadly neglected by writers on the Klondike, and yet it is (in summer) one of the prettiest places imaginable, writes Harry De Windt in the London Express. Viewed from a distance on a still July day, the clear, bright looking town and garden-girt villas dotting the green hills around are less suggestive of the bleak Arctic than of Italy or Sunny Spain. Stroll down the principal street at midday, and you will see a well-dressed but cosmopolitan crowd of both sexes, some driving and 'cycling, others inspecting the shops or seated at flower-bedecked tables in the fashionable French "Restaurant du Louvre," with its white-aproned "garçons" and central snowy altar of silver, fruit, and hors d'oeuvres all complete.

Everything has a Continental look, from the glittering jewelers' shops to the flower and fruit stalls, where you may buy roses and strawberries (Klondike-grown) for a dollar apiece, you can get almost anything now in Dawson City, by paying for it on a scale regulated by the local daily newspaper, which is sold for twenty-five cents—and sometimes more. The prices here dwarf those of Nome City. Even in the cheap eating houses, where sausages steam in the window, the most modest meal runs away with a five-dollar note.

#### STRICT RULES.

Dawson City lacks the so-called gaiety of Nome, for the authorities have placed a heavy heel upon gambling saloons, dancing halls, and similar establishments.

On the other hand, Dawson City is pleasant enough to live in during the summer months. Oddly enough, there are now no mosquitoes in the town, although they were almost unbearable there three years ago. The heat is intense in July and August, but the nights are always cool. The most serious trouble at present is the increasing number of rats which swarm in almost every building, much to the general discomfort. These pests are not indigenous to Alaska; but were brought to St. Michael's, on Behring Sea, by an old and condemned steamer, which was patched up during the gold rush, from San Francisco.

A river boat lying alongside her was boarded by the vermin, which were thus brought up to Dawson, and formed the nucleus of a now enormous and flourishing colony. During the quiet twilight nights, the streets were alive with them, but no one seemed to have hit upon a plan for their extermination. A fortune there awaits a smart London rat-catcher.

A coach runs daily out to the diggings about fifteen miles away, but the once famous Bonanza and Eldorado creeks are now scarcely worth a visit. The good old days are over when fortunes were made in a week and saloon-keepers made a comfortable income by sweeping up spilt gold dust every morning.

#### NO MORE FAIRYLAND.

Klondike is no longer a region of giant nuggets and fabulous finds, for every inch of likely ground has been prospected over and over again. Nevertheless, some of the claims are doing well, notably that of "Last Chance," which will probably eclipse even Eldorado when machinery has been brought to bear. Almost any claim on "Last Chance" is now

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A terrific gale was blowing when Charles II. went to his coronation. It set in some days previously occasioned many wrecks along the coast, and much loss of life. Boisterous wind rent the flying roof of the White Tower in twain, the canopy which the Barons of Cinque Ports carried met with a similar fate. Again, at the coronation of William III. and Mary II. the wind was sufficiently violent to blow the glass of the small upper windows of the abbey just after the Royal party left, and all flags flying from the spires of the churches were torn to shreds.

A hailstorm greeted George III. as he left the Abbey at the conclusion of the coronation ceremony, so large were the stones that soldiers' horses, lashed to fury, were almost uncontrollable, and ran among the spectators who followed the route. His successor, George IV., was favored with fine weather, and dozens of soldiers died at their posts; while even the king himself, overpowered by the heat, was found in the robing chamber after the ceremony with all his clothes off and only the crown on his head.

## FINCH LOANS ABROAD.

10,000,000 Invested in Securities of Other Countries.

The French Minister of Finance published some interesting statistics of French wealth invested abroad. The total reached \$6,000,000,000, of which \$200,000,000 are invested in Great Britain, \$1,400,000,000 in Russia, \$600,000,000 in Austria, \$300,000,000 in Italy, \$900,000,000 in British South Africa, and \$277,200,000 in Egypt. Most of the money is invested in government loans, but in South Africa it is largely in mines and land.

The extent of foreign commitments of French capital, however, is less than its distribution. No government could withstand the financial pressure of the small investors and the great financial houses which believe their money is in France. The Spectator comments on the "investment of Spain," which is it absolutely certain that France will be passive when the vital interests of Spain are concerned.

There is a revolution involving the financial ruin of that country which is allowed again. The \$1,400,000,000 lent to Russia will bind France more securely than any clauses in a treaty of alliance. Also French investors have \$900,000,000 in Egypt, and they never seriously wish to destroy the magnificent security afforded by the occupation.

## RE M. P.'S TRAVEL FREE.

Cost to the Australian Commonwealth for railway passes issued to members of the Federal Parliament is £6,660—£60 per head. This is paid over to the State departments, Victoria, £40 per cent. and New South Wales, 30 per cent.

to the King's brother, the Duke of Connaught.

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As soon, however, as this was officially announced a pronounced feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction became apparent in India. The Duke had spent many years in that country as a military commander, subject to the orders of the governor of Bombay, that is to say, a mere divisional commander, and in that relatively subordinate capacity had attended the Durbar at Delhi years ago when Queen Victoria was first proclaimed Empress of India. From the point of view of precedence and rank his status is inferior now to what it was then. In those days he was the favorite son of the reigning monarch, who is obliged to yield the "fas" to his nephew and nieces, the children of the King.

## SHOULD PRESIDE IN PERSON.

So strong did this feeling of discontent become that Lord Curzon was impelled thereby to cable and to write personally to the King urging him in the strongest possible fashion to endeavor to preside at the Durbar in person, and, not content with this, he dispatched his private secretary, Mr. Lawrence, one of the most capable and eminent members of the civil service of India, to England for the purpose of communicating verbally to the King arguments which it was impossible to communicate by letter.

Mr. Lawrence has been staying for more than a week at Balmoral as the guest of the King, and it is understood that the result of his conferences with the sovereign and of the manner in which he had put the entire matter before the monarch the latter will proceed to India in person and preside at the Durbar, thus endowing it with an importance and with a grandeur which it would not otherwise possess, and at the same time fulfilling that Indian tradition according to which each emperor of Hindustan must be proclaimed in person at Delhi, the ancient capital of the empire of the Moguls.

## NEVER IN HOLY CITY.

The late Queen Victoria was the first ruler of the empire of India in all its history who had never set her foot in the holy city of Delhi. There were obvious obstacles in the way of her complying with the Indian national tradition in the matter. These obstacles do not exist in the case of King Edward, and in these days when locomotion is so easy and cables keep those far afield in touch with the center, there are no longer any insuperable difficulties to trips by the sovereign to distant parts of the empire. Indeed, it is recognized that the time has come when British monarchs, if they are to continue to rule the world wide empire, must make arrangements to visit periodically the various portions of that empire.

There are no constitutional obstacles or any statutes which render it impossible for the King to absent himself from England or from Europe for a couple of months, and so strong is the feeling that he should go that people do not hesitate to claim that if he remains away the millions of dollars which are to be spent on the Durbar will be wasted and that the object which it was expected to effect will have been lost, it being added that if the King cannot go himself, nor yet his immediate heir, it would be preferable for no other member of the royal family to attend, since his presence would only contribute to dim the luster and the prestige of the vicerey.

## QUEEN LIKELY TO GO, TOO.

If King Edward goes, it is extremely probable that the Queen will

spectated as the Germans.

## "THAT AWFUL BOY JONES."

An old story, which will bring a smile to the faces of those old enough to remember the circumstances, hangs on the phrase, "That awful boy Jones." Fifty or more years ago the "awful boy" was the torment of Queen Victoria's life, and his short career in public contains a mystery which would try the mettle of Sherlock Holmes. He was a barber's apprentice, who in some unexplained way discovered a passage into Buckingham Palace, with which he alone was acquainted. When he was first found trespassing he was gently admonished and sent home. Soon after he was encountered again in the palace. He would not tell how he obtained access. Again he was sent home and again he reappeared. Once he calmly admitted that he had been lodging in the palace during the day, sleeping in the royal for a fortnight. He had lain snug apartments, and at night had wandered from room to room, helping himself to the food left over from royal repasts. He had seen the Queen repeatedly, and, indeed, had never been far from her. The matter was considered so serious that the boy was summoned before a special meeting of the privy council. He refused to give any account of his secret. Soon after he disappeared, and it is supposed that he was removed under state protection.

## THE MOST ABSOLUTE RULER.

Amongst civilized, or semi-civilized, people the Tsar is so, nominally; his word being absolute law in Russia, and over the greater part of Asia. But in practice he finds it necessary to consult the Council of State, the Ruling Senate, the Holy Synod, and the Committee of Ministers, and amongst these his ukases are so altered before being made public that they seldom represent the intentions of their originator. It was different in the days of the previous Tsars, such as Peter the Great, who were able and willing to see personally that their decrees were carried into action. In this last respect the Sultan of Turkey is more despotic than the ruler of all the Russias. The commands of the former are absolute, both in form and substance, no person daring to change them in the slightest. Unless, indeed, they happen to be opposed to the express direction of the Koran, and there are few Turks willing to maintain that they are so. The Sultan, moreover, in cases of punishment, is still not above seeing for himself that his orders are carried out. The Shah of Persia is also a pure despot, though, happily, a most enlightened one.

## A FAMOUS RIDE.

The most memorable ride in English history was that of Sir Arthur Owen, which placed the Hanoverian dynasty on the throne of Great Britain. The act of settlement, by which, in 1701, parliament elected the House of Hanover to the British throne, was passed by only one vote, and this casting vote was given by Sir Arthur Owen, the member of parliament for Pembroke-shire. He arrived at Westminster, dusty and travel-worn, only just in time to record his vote, having ridden with furious haste from Wales for the purpose on relays of horses kept at all the posting houses along the route. To that ride Britain owes its Georgian era; hence its Queen Victoria and Edward VII.

## NO GIVE AWAY.

Father—"No, John, you can't have another piece of pie."  
Son—"O, please, papa! I won't tell mamma—honest!"

A coach runs daily out to the diggings about fifteen miles away, but the once famous Bonanza and Eldorado creeks are now scarcely worth a visit. The good old days are over when fortunes were made in a week and saloon-keepers made a comfortable income by sweeping up spilt gold dust every morning.

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When I was there in 1896 the site of Dawson was occupied by a small and squalid Indian village. There is now a city of 10,000 souls, with fine public buildings, churches and banks, wharves and warehouses, to say nothing of the excellent Zero Club, and two theatres. The town is lit throughout by electricity, honeycombed with telephones, and I received a reply from London to a cable within seven hours. In 1896 it took two hours to get there from the coast.

There is now—in the open season—a daily river steamer to Railroad and the outside world. In winter time closed and comfortable post sleighs, with good accommodation every twenty miles, convey passengers to the White Pass Railway terminus, so that this journey may now be undertaken at any time of the year by the most inexperienced traveler. In a couple of years, at most, the Alaskan Line will reach Dawson City, and another decade will probably see the commencement of an "all-world railway" from America to France being extended as far as Cape Prince of Wales, Behring Straits.

## KEPT HIS EYE-GLASS.

Monocles were plentiful in Cape Town, but in Johannesburg and Pretoria they were conspicuous by their absence, for the reason that Lord Kitchener objected to them. Of all the "swell" officers, a captain of a famous cavalry regiment alone refused to give his monocle up. It was a current report in the regiment that he wore it in bed and even when he took his bath.

One day Lord Kitchener met the "single-pane" officer outside of the Transvaal Hotel in Pretoria.

"One minute, captain," said the commander. "May I ask if it is absolutely necessary for you to wear that glass in your right eye?"

"Ye-es, certainly, Lord Kitchener; er—er—I could not see without it."

"I am sorry to hear that, captain, as I intended to give you a staff appointment; but I must have men around me who can see well. Kindly report for duty to the officer commanding the lines of communication."

The discomfited cavalry officer obeyed the instructions. Three months afterward he was taken prisoner by the Boers, who stripped him of his clothing and sent him back to camp, still attired in his eye-glass, but little else.

## CHANGEABLE HAIR.

In a Berlin insane asylum is a patient, it is said, whose hair changes color with her temperament. When she is cool and quiet her hair is a light yellow, but when she is restless and excited it becomes auburn.

There are nearly 650,000 women dressmakers in the United Kingdom. Trial, by jury in Britain dates from the reign of Edward I., 866—871 A.D.



# The Power of Persuasion

## Or Lady Caraven's Labor of Love.

**SYNOPSIS**—Lord Caraven, to save his fortune, marries the daughter of the man to whom he owes money. He does not care for his wife and treats her with contempt. He leaves his estate in charge of a steward, Blantyre, who squeezes money out of the tenants. Lady Caraven pleads for an unfortunate widow and is told not to meddle.

### CHAPTER IX.

Lady Caraven was not naturally prone to anger, but now she trembled with rage that she should be so cruelly insulted, denied the first favor she had ever asked—denied because she took a generous interest in surely the lowliest creature on her husband's estate. It was unheard of. She did not give vent to her anger by any loud burst of emotion. She did not pace up and down the room, clenching her hands; but she stood silent, her face pale as death, her eyes filled with angry fire. That he should dare to be unkind to her! That he should have listened with that satirical smile on his face, perhaps laughing at her in his heart! She shrank from herself.

"Heaven help me," she said, "but I am afraid I hate him!"

Her hands trembled slightly. "I am in a passion," she said to herself, "and no wonder. Was ever wife refused such a trifle?"

While she stood trying to stem the wild current of anger and to cool the fire that seemed to burn her heart and brain, a servant, her own maid, entered.

"My lady," she said, "the earl is seeking you. Shall I tell him that you are here?"

"If you please," she replied.

She neither moved nor stirred when the earl came in. She neither turned her beautiful head nor raised her proud eyes. He looked at the tall, slender figure, so unbending, so defiant.

"Hildred," he said, sharply, "I wish to speak to you."

"She did not even raise her white eyelids or give the faintest sign that she had heard him."

"I wish to speak to you," he repeated, more sharply.

"I can hear," said Lady Caraven. "Speak on."

"But I do not choose to speak, madam, unless you give me your attention."

Never did empress of old turn a haughtier face to her foe than she turned now to him—proud, defiant, unbending.

"I would not submit to him now," she thought, "if I must die for it."

She might have stood as a statue of pride.

"Listen to me," said the earl. "I have been thinking over what you said, and I do not like it. Do you hear? I do not like it."

She answered never a word.

"Do not irritate me," he said. "I am not always master of myself. I—I have a good temper generally, but when I am angry I forget myself. Do not irritate me."

"I have no wish to irritate you," she replied, with quiet dignity. "Say what you have to say that I may go quickly."

"I need to say this, Lady Caraven,"

come, no matter at what cost to them. Neither their bodies nor their souls have had any care from you. Is that right?"

"That is all nonsense," he replied, more startled than he would have cared to own. "You are looking at the matter from a preacher's point of view."

"No; I look at it as any sensible person would look at it. A great land-owner is a great power. He holds a great trust in his hands—life and death are almost in his gift. You have been extravagant, without a thought save of self-indulgence, knowing naught but your own pleasure. Shall I tell you what you ought to be?"

He was silenced by her passion and eloquence—he had no anger, no impatience left.

"You can tell me what you like," he replied.

"I will tell you. Even as a great king is the father of his people, so should a great landlord be. You ought to make the interests of the people your own. When the two clash, you should give way. Their cares and sorrows should in some measure be yours. You should have wise compassion, prudent forbearance, unlimited self-control. You should know how to reward the good, to punish the bad. Every child born on your estate has an immortal soul—you should provide churches, schools, and libraries. You should know where to give in charity, where to withhold your hand. You should know that the health and in some measure the morals of the people you govern are in your hands, flourishing or otherwise, according to the houses you give them to live in. I do not say altogether, but in great measure you are responsible to Heaven for your dependents, your laborers, your servants, the poor at your gates."

He stood perfectly still, listening intently.

"Have you finished, Hildred?" he asked.

"Yes," she replied. "All that I say is in vain; therefore I will say no more."

She did not wait to hear what reply he would make—it would have been better had she done so—but swept from the room.

It was a humiliation for her when Mary Woodruff came again, to tell her that she had failed in the mission—that, even at her solicitation, the earl had refused the little boon she asked. She would have given much if she could have shown even to this poor widow some proof of his desire to please her—but she could not.

She was one of those people who never defer a disagreeable duty. She sent that same day for the poor creature, who came trembling for the fate of herself and her children. Lady Caraven received her very kindly, but entered at once into the matter.

"I am sorry to tell you," she said, "that I have failed. Lord Caraven does not seem inclined to forego the rent."

"It is not my lord," cried the woman. "I know it is not. It is Mr. Blantyre's fault; he said I should and must pay. But I cannot, my lady; I have not the means."

## NEWSPAPERS OF THE SEA

### HOW SHIPS ARE REPORTED AT LLOYD'S SIGNAL STATIONS

#### Work of the Man Who Handles the Telescope—Sharp Look-out Is Kept.

Happy is the seaside visitor who is on speaking terms with him, for the man at the telescope is always interesting. He has stories to tell of his days in the navy before he left the sea and all its dangers and excitements to gaze over its broad expanse from the perched-up signal station, and he has much information to impart regarding the vessels which pass to and fro across the vision of his glass. The man at the telescope is never happier than when he is busily engaged in running up his answering signals to the messages of the ships at sea. He keeps a smart lookout, little escapes his glance, and every message means a shilling or so to the corporation whose servant he is. So keen is his sight that the signal flags on the merchantmen catch his unaided eye when the ordinary onlooker sees nothing but a dark hull away in the haze over the waters, and with the glass he will tell you the color of the skipper's dog, says the London Globe.

Lloyd's may be described as the newspaper of the sea, and the men on the stations around the coast are its reporters. Year in and year out, as long as there is light to see (and even when there isn't, for at such places, as Prawle Point, the Lizard, Brow Head, County Cork, Dover, and No Man's Fort, Spithead, they now take night signals), the man at the telescope is watching for news from the great floating world before him. Not one vessel in ten arrives at a port in the United Kingdom without previously being reported from one of Lloyd's signal stations, and last year something like 50,000 ships were so reported at home, an equal number having been communicated abroad. Around the British coast there are about fifty Lloyd's stations where, from sunrise to sunset, the man at the telescope scans the sea watching to receive or give messages, while over 100 stations abroad carry on this great work of purveying and collecting news. The value of these signal stations becomes more and more apparent as a means of providing early shipping information. Time was when the mariner had to put into port if a message was to be given to or received from the owner, but the man at the telescope with his signal flags neatly pigeonholed in his round tower, ever ready to be run up, makes all the difference to those who go down to the sea in ships.

#### INFORMATION OF VALUE.

It is not only to the underwriters and others interested in marine insurance that Lloyd's information is of value. Owners of vessels and cargoes, of course, also know its worth. One can well understand that it is frequently of considerable pecuniary advantage that a ship bound for some particular port should be intercepted before she reaches harbor and ordered to some other place where her cargo can be dealt with to greater advantage. Word is sent to Lloyd's of what is desired, and the man at the telescope being apprised, keeps watch for the owner's house flag as the ships pass along the water way until his practiced eye detects the desired vessel. There is first the task of attracting her attention, which is carried out with methodical rapidity, but often with great labor if the boat is well out to sea, but perseverance being rewarded the all-important message is duly delivered, and the cargo-laden vessel alters her course accordingly.

sented by the man at the telescope. The code of signals he uses is recognized by the ships of all nations has just got through the difficulty of introducing a new code while old one was still in force), and duties, carried out so quietly and thoroughly, render possible smooth working of that immense world-embracing business of the cantile marine.

## PERSONAL POINTERS

### Notes of Interest About Leading People.

Pietro Mascagni, the Italian composer, has a hobby of watch collecting. He has purchased a number of watches of different makes, some of them very valuable and is said to always carry them in his pockets. One is of gold, his monogram in diamonds; another is silver; while the third is nickel. The Rev. Hugh Price I preached his first sermon in a seaside cottage in Wales to a congregation of half a dozen hearers. The sermon, Mr. Hughes recalls with amusement, was punctuated by heart-rending groans from an crippled sailor, while one of the ladies sustained her patience by frequent pinches of snuff.

Henryk Sienkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis?" has a somewhat peculiar habit. He invariably uses red ink when writing his manuscripts, and cannot be induced to use ink of any other color. As curious is the fact that H. Ibsen will never sit down to write unless his table contains a number of hideous little idols, which says bring him good luck.

A remarkable record is that by the ex-Empress Eugenie, who claims to have stood god-parent to a greater number of children than any person living. When the Prince Imperial was born to the Empress and her husband undertook to stand sponsors to every child born in France on the same day, fewer than 3,600 children were enabled to claim the privilege of possessing Imperial god-parents. A list of all these children still in the possession of the Empress.

Mr. J. Cathcart Wason, the Irish member of Parliament for Cavan and Shetland, whose recent speech has drawn attention to that county, can boast that he is the man in the House who sits for only two hundred islands—even though a large number of them are united. The electors there are numerous for the searching questions put to candidates. There is a case of one heckler who concluded a series of questions to a would-be Parliamentary wit with: "What your opinion of infant baptism?" Princess Irene, the daughter of Prince Henry of Prussia, enjoys, it is said, the unique distinction of having about 4,000 fathers. Born during the war of 1866, her father, the late Duke Louis of Hesse, requested officers and men of the Hessian regiments under his command to sponsor to his baby girl. Christening took place at the close of the war, and the name of which means "peace," was given to the little princess. Deputations of officers, non-commissioned officers, men from each regiment being sent in order to represent their respective corps.

The other week in Paris the month wedding of M. and Mme. de Las took place at the Madeleine. They were the first couple to be married at the Madeleine in 18 years, its reconsecration as a church, sixty years afterwards, to the celebrated artist diamond was there. On arriving at the church the old couple were followed by fifty of their children, grand-children

"I would not submit to this now," she thought, "if I must die for it."

She might have stood as a statue of pride.

"Listen to me," said the earl. "I have been thinking over what you said, and I do not like it. Do you hear? I do not like it."

She answered never a word.

"Do not irritate me," he said. "I am not always master of myself. I have a good temper generally, but when I am angry I forget myself. Do not irritate me."

"I have no wish to irritate you," she replied, with quiet dignity. "Say what you have to say that I may go quickly."

"I have to say this, Lady Caraven, that you must not speak to me again as you have to-day—never; I cannot permit it. The wealth of Ravensmere is yours, not mine; but the right to manage my tenants is mine, and I will allow no one to dictate to me."

"The right to manage them is most certainly yours, but I contend that they are cruelly mismanaged, and that the wrongs done to the poor on your estate will recoil on your own head, as will the waste, the extravagance, and the folly."

"I am willing that they should. Still I will take anything but advice, and that least of all from you, Lady Caraven, although you may think that you have the best right to give it. I have no wish to repeat angry words, but you must understand once and for all that I brook no dictation."

She bowed to him.

"Is that all you wished to say, my lord?"

He looked at the beautiful white proud face, so still, so full of repressed feeling.

"I should like to ask you," he said, "why you dislike Mr. Blantyre so much? You have seen little of him, yet you distrust him."

"I do," she replied, quietly. "I did the first time I saw him. He commits positive cruelties in your name, and then lays all at your door. 'It is the earl's orders,' he says; and under the sanction of your name—a name that ought to be honored and revered—I say that great cruelties, acts of great injustice are committed."

"How am I to know that this is true?" he asked.

"Go yourself among the people and ask. You will see men with large families and eighteen shillings a week to support them with, whose rents have been raised one pound a year—their rents, not their wages; those are the laborers employed on your estate—the hewers of wood and drawers of water—the poorest, the most wretched class of men in England."

"That is not Blantyre's fault. You would revolutionize society," he said, interested in spite of himself by the passion of her words.

"I know it is not Blantyre's fault. If one of the children of a household goes wrong, it is not the hired servant who is to blame, but the father and mother. I know it is not Blantyre's fault; but at the great day, when the wasted lives and the broken hearts of these people cry out for vengeance, we shall know whose fault it was."

He shrank from the clear gaze of the glowing, eloquent eyes.

"While we are speaking about it," she continued in the same tone of repressed passion, "I will tell you what I think. Heaven placed you in a high position and intrusted you with vast wealth; the lives, the interests, and the well-being of innumerable dependents lie in your hands. What have you done?"

He shrank as though the hand raised in warning had struck him.

"What have you done," continued the voice, so pitilessly sweet. "You have but one object, and that has been to make the most you could out of them to swell your own in-

come to this poor widow some proof of his desire to please her—but she could not.

She was one of those people who never defer a disagreeable duty. She sent that same day for the poor creature, who came trembling for the fate of herself and her children. Lady Caraven received her very kindly, but entered at once into the matter.

"I am sorry to tell you," she said, "that I have failed. Lord Caraven does not seem inclined to forego the rent."

"It is not my lord," cried the woman. "I know it is not. It is Mr. Blantyre's fault; he said I should and must pay. But I cannot, my lady; I have not the means."

"I have thought it all over," said Lady Caraven. "I cannot get the cottage rent free for you, but I can pay the rent. I will give it to you every month, but it must be on the condition that you tell no one. Lord Caraven might be displeased if he heard it."

It was humiliating at first to give charities—unknown to her husband, and then to beg that they might be kept secret. The gratitude of the poor woman in some measure compensated her, and made her feel less miserable.

But, though Lord Caraven had laughed and sneered and spoken angrily, he had not forgotten his wife's words. Not for the world would he have owned it, or that they had made the least impression on him—on the contrary, he was, if possible, more brusque and abrupt, quoted Blantyre more frequently, and talked more than ever of what he would do with poor tenants—yet her words haunted him. They seemed to be written in letters of fire, let him turn his eyes whither he would.

As to Hildred, her humiliation had been great. She was fast losing heart and patience; her hope had died a lingering death—there was no gleam of comfort left her, turn which way she might. Sir Raoui was ill, and seldom able to leave his room. Owing to the number of guests in the house, she could not spend so much time with him as formerly. She was dispirited and depressed. Above all, she disliked some of the visitors whom Lord Caraven had invited. There was one who was young, effeminate, weak in character, not much stronger in mind—a Lieutenant Hilstone, who had just succeeded to a large fortune, and who seemed at a loss how to get rid of it most quickly. Lady Caraven had a shrewd suspicion that some of the visitors did not scruple as to how much they won from him. More than once she had overheard heavy wagers made with him which she knew he must lose. She was scornfully impatient. She was not this conduct of her husband disgraceful—to allow her gambling and betting under his roof—to allow a weak young soldier like the lieutenant to be what she considered robbed?

One of the earl's most intimate friends—one, indeed, who knew all his affairs—was Sir Arthur Oldys; and Hildred overheard him, quite by chance, one day laying a heavy wager with the young lieutenant. She looked at him calmly.

"Sir Arthur," she said, "I do not consider that it is quite fair; Lieutenant Hilstone has no chance. You know more than he does when you lay such a wager—you know that you will win it."

She never forgot the sneer with which he turned to her.

"Lady Caraven," he said, permit me to offer my congratulations. You understand money matters almost as well as your talented father."

(To Be Continued).

Sloths, llamas, and certain birds—notably some species of parrots—rarely, if ever, drink.

some particular port should be intercepted before she reaches harbor and ordered to some other place where her cargo can be dealt with to greater advantage. Word is sent to Lloyd's of what is desired, and the man at the telescope being apprised, keeps watch for the owner's house flag as the ships pass along the water way until his practiced eye detects the desired vessel. There is first the task of attracting her attention, which is carried out with methodical rapidity, but often with great labor if the boat is well out to sea, but perseverance being rewarded the all-important message is duly delivered, and the cargo-laden vessel alters her course accordingly.

We have described the man at the telescope as a reporter. That he is in very fact for the marine intelligence of which he is the gatherer is published daily in Lloyd's List. This paper dates back to 1696, when it was established as Lloyd's News, and it can claim to be the oldest newspaper in Europe, with the exception of the London Gazette. In the eighteenth and the beginning of the last century Lloyd's demonstrated to good purpose its practical monopoly of maritime intelligence. It was in 1749 that the capture of Portobello and the death of Admiral Hosier reached the ears of the Government through Lloyd's, and during the Napoleonic wars their information, particularly in the matter of convoys, proved of the utmost value to this country. Fortunately, such news does not need to be collected nowadays, but there are many other ways in which the man at the telescope renders good suit and service. Vessels arriving off outlying stations frequently bring important intelligence concerning wrecks and derelicts passed on the voyage and the alert lookout with glass to eye often aids in the saving of life and property by giving early information of vessels in distress, and so insuring prompt assistance from the nearest port.

#### CHEERING NEWS.

How frequently, too, are anxious owners and relatives indebted to Lloyd's man for sending over the wire the welcome intelligence that some vessel overdue from a long voyage has been "spoken," and that the cheering news "All's well" has shot across the sea from the signal flags. A flashing lamp is used for communicating with a passing vessel at night, the signal to call the attention of the ship being a series of continuous short flashes. It is a succession of long-short flashes as they are described, followed by a red flare light of half a minute duration which intimates to a vessel that her signals have been seen and recognized, while if a boat's signal has not been understood the lamp on shore is kept dark until the ship's signals have been repeated. It is too soon to anticipate to what extent the man at the telescope may be superseded by wireless telegraphy, for up to the present all that has been accomplished has been an agreement to use the Marconi system at half a score of Lloyd's signal stations in different quarters of the globe. Doubtless, it will be many years ere the simple methods which have been so long in vogue will give place to new ones, for those who are concerned with the sea and ships are notoriously conservative.

As everyone knows, Lloyd's is first and foremost an association of marine underwriters, whose name is derived from a seventeenth century coffee house in Tower street, kept by a Mr. Edward Lloyd, where the underwriters were wont to meet to transact business. Lloyd's is, in fact, a great market for insurance, but its intelligence department, which has kept pace with the demands of the vast maritime service of the world, is that which is repre-

christening took place at the end of the war, and the name of I which means "peace," was given to little princess, deputations of cers, non-commissioned officers, men from each regiment being sent in order to represent their respective corps.

The other week in Paris the mond wedding of M. and Mme. J olas took place at the Madeleine. They were the first couple to married at the Madeleine in 184 its reconsecration as a church, sixty years afterwards, to the celebrated their diamond wedding there. On arriving at the church old couple were followed by six of their children, grand-children great-grand-children. There also present over two hundred nephews, nieces, and first cousins. ter the ceremony the old man s as god-father to the latest of great-grandsons.

Major-General Sir Herbert Cl side during the seven years he in Turkey as Military Attache came noted for the great interest took in cats; in fact, even to day "Chermiside's cats" are li kingly referred to in Constantin His notoriety was brought i through his kindness in prese several of his friends with p Angora kittens. The supply proved unequal to the demand, one night he commissioned his vant to obtain some more. next morning his house was rounded by a clamorous mob. investigation it turned out tha mob consisted of angry na whose cats had been obtained the wily servant without the r sary payment.

Sir Charles Isham's pet hobb his rockery at Lampport Hall, N amptonshire, England, begun a 40 years ago. Some of the p fir trees in this wonderful ro are over 70 years old and only feet in height. Strangers to port must not be startled on ol ing a lady seated alone up craggy eminence. She is a li model in terra-cotta. The roc which is 90 feet long and 47 broad, is the finest in the world only one to approach it belong the Emperor of Austria. The baronet is a kind-hearted and ble man. He is a spiritualist, tarian, teetotaler, and non-sm also an amateur poet. He hi prints his own effusions, printi ing another hobby of this i sided landowner.

#### YOU ARE NOT TOO YOUNG

Longfellow's first poetry was lished at 13.

Shakespeare left school at John Bright at 15.

Scott entered the fair realm c erature at 25. At 34 he was most popular poet of the day.

Galileo discovered the isochro of the pendulum at 19.

Byron's first poems appeared 19. At 24 he reached the hi pinnacle of his literary fame.

Wilberforce entered Parliamen 21.

Pitt the younger was in P ment at 21.

Burn's first volume was pub at 27.

Napoleon at 27 commanded army in Italy.

Tennyson at 33 took that stand among the poets he held his death.

Brougham, that strange and derful phenomenon, entered sch 7, and graduated at the head c class when 12. At 25 he was a ed scientist.

#### UNLIMITED WEALTH.

Theodosia—Mr. De Glitters multi-millionaire, isn't he?"

Theodore—"Oh, more than t! There's a rumor on the street he pays cash for his anthracite



ted by the man at the telescope. a code of signals he uses is recog- ed by the ships of all nations (he just got through the difficulties introducing a new code while the one was still in force), and his lies, carried out so quietly and so roughly, render possible the ooth working of that immense and rid-embracing business of the mer- itile marine.

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Princess Irene, the wife Prince Henry of Prussia, oys, it is said, the unique dis- ction of having about 4,000 god- hers. Born during the war of 66, her father, the late Grand ke Louis of Hesse, requested the eers and men of the Hessian/regi- ts under his command to stand onors to his baby girl. The istening took place at the end of war, and the name of Irene, ich means "peace," was given the le princess, deputations of of- is, non-commissioned officers, and n from each regiment being pret in order to represent their re- ctive corps.

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### THE SILENT POOL.

Beauty Spot in England That Is Fast Disappearing.

One of the loveliest spots in Eng- land—the Silent Pool of Aibury— seems in danger of disappearing. It is believed that the deepening of the wells in the neighborhood of the Duke of Northumberland's estate, where the celebrated pool is situat- ed, is the cause of the shrinkage of the water that has recently been no- ticed, says the London Mail.

It is a deep, perfectly clear chalk pool. In its cool waters swim a number of lazy trout, quite tame, for the pool is never disturbed by anglers, and the fish are fed by the thousands of visitors that make pil- grimage to this spot every year.

In his memoirs of his father, the present Lord Tennyson says: "I have often heard him describe this pool, the splendor and ripply play of light on the stream as it gushes from the chalk over the green sand bottom, the mackerel colors which flit about in the sunshine, and the network of the current on the sur- face of the pool, like crystal smoke."

The romantic legend of the pool takes one back to the days of Rich- ard the first. The story goes that within a mile of the pool there lived in a little osier-walled hut, Hal, the woodman, whose beautiful daughter, Emma, was in the habit of stealing away, particularly in the summer, to bathe in the silent pool then hidden deep in the forest. One day, while swinging lazily from the boughs by the side of the pond, half in the water and half out, and twin- ing her tresses with the water lilies, Prince (afterward king) John sud- denly made his appearance. The affrighted damsel relinquished her hold of the friendly bough, and waded quickly, screaming the while, in- to the deeper water. The brutal rider forced his steed into the wa- ter, and the maiden, taking another step or two, was struggling in 20 feet of water. The cowardly prince backed out, leaving his would-be victim to drown, when her brother, who had followed the prince, sus- pecting his evil designs, rushed through the trees, and, without di- vesting himself of his heavy cow- skin tunic, dived down to where his sister was lying on the bottom of the pool. Unable to lift her, and weighed down by his tunic, he would not let go, and soon brother and sister were lying stark and still on the chalky bottom, while Prince John and his base courtiers hurried off before the countryside was aroused against him.

### MURDERS IN AUSTRALIA.

Salvation Army Convert Con- fesses to Three.

At a Salvation Army meeting, held at West Gunnedah, New South Wales, the other day, an elderly man named Edward Purcell confessed that he had committed three murders in Queensland. Afterwards he re- peated his statement before three witnesses and was then arrested.

Purcell declared that 28 years ago while at Adavale in company with a man named Burns, he shot a half- caste named John Nicholls, and sub- sequently killed Burns because he feared he might betray him. He also shot one Williams at Bullaroi 10 years ago.

At Bundenong, Victoria, another crime is engaging the attention of the police. The body of a man named Sangal, terribly mutilated, was recovered from a well. Constables found the bedroom which had been occupied by the deceased and his wife bespattered with blood, and an ineffectual attempt had been made to remove the stains with wa- ter.

### ALL THINGS ARE POSSIBLE

DREAMS THAT MAY COME TRUE TO-MORROW.

May Be a New Time-Keeper Some Day—Hard to Get a Perfect Lens.

A clock has never yet been made which would keep perfect time. By means of most carefully adjusted pendulums, which automatically counteract the expansive and con- tractive effects of heat and cold, a timepiece has been constructed with a maximum variation of three sec- onds a day. Beyond this point it has so far been impossible to go; yet, doubtlessly, future ages will see a perfect time-keeper.

Neither has a boat ever been built which, with the aid only of wind power, will sail into the teeth of the wind. With the help of sails alone, a very deep-keeled craft has been worked to within four points of the wind; and it is believed that by mak- ing wind power drive a shaft con- nected with a screw, a vessel may be built which will progress into the very eye of the wind. So far, how- ever, those who are at work upon this problem have failed to secure enough power to move such a vessel on the desired course.

The attempt has often been made to produce a book which should be typographically perfect—that is, con- tain no error of printing. A Glas- gow firm secured the services of six expert proof-readers in an attempt to beat existing records in this line, and these devoted hours to each page. The sheets were posted in a public place, and a reward of \$250 for the discovery of an error re- mained unclaimed. Yet, in spite of all these precautions, no fewer than five errors were found.

WHEN THE BOOK CAME OUT.

It would seem to be only a mat- ter of money to produce a telescope big enough to solve the vexed ques- tions of the moon's atmosphere and the presence of life on Mars. But money has been found in abundance by millionaires, such as Mr. Yerkes, and large bonuses have been offered to manufacturers of lenses to induce them to use their best efforts. Two things war against success. One is the enormous difficulties of casting and cooling a big enough mass of glass without bubbles of air being included in it, and the second is that only one man in a million has the requisite fineness of hand and delicacy of touch and sight to give the lens when once cast the abso- lutely perfect curve which it must possess in order to properly collect the light-rays. It is said, indeed, that there are in the world only four first-class lens polishers.

Perpetual motion has been the dream of inventors for many cen- turies past, but not one of them has ever succeeded in making a machine which would run for fifty years without being wound up, cleansed, or in some way interfered with by man. In the first quarter of the nineteenth century a Lancashire mill owner had the idea that the air- draught which always rushes up a lofty shaft might be utilized to drive a never-stopping motor. He fixed a vane wheel in a disused chimney, so that the wheel revolved in the draught, and found that it would, indeed, run continually, though it varied greatly in speed according to the relative tempera- ture of the lower and upper air. It ran constantly for nearly forty years, and its inventor was just be- ginning to believe that he had at last solved the problem of perpetual motion when the iron work wore through, and the wheel came

CRASHING TO THE GROUND.

There is awaiting the inventor who

### DRINKING AMONG WOMEN

THE VICE IS INCREASING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Drunkenness in Men and Women Compared in Period From 1877 to 1899.

As Great Britain prospers, drunk- enness increases. A year of high wages and good trade is also a year of deep drinking. The year 1899—the latest for which we have com- plete statistics for Great Britain— was a year of great prosperity. It was a year of unprecedented drunk- enness. Yet to some extent this was foreshadowed by the preceding years. For during the five years from 1892 to 1896 there annually occurred 175,628 prosecutions for drunkenness. During the next two years they rose to 203,357 per an- num. Then in 1899 they sprang up to 214,298.

Now, the late Sir Andrew Clark stigmatized alcohol as "the enemy of the race." Applied to men—po- tential fathers—he regarded the in- crease of drink as alarming; but applied to women—potential moth- ers—he deplored it as a national disaster.

That the vice of drunkenness is on the increase among women is ad- mitted on all hands. Since 1877 the deaths of women from intem- perance have increased from 31 to 40 per cent. Since the same year the ratio to population of such deaths has increased from 25 to 51. During the period in which the deaths of men from the same cause increased 43 per cent., those of wo- men have increased no less than 104 per cent.

### THE GRAVER CRIMES.

As a serious criminal, woman is not comparable to man. Of those, for example, who are convicted at the assizes and quarter sessions—that is, of the graver crimes—wo- men only form about 11 per cent., and that percentage is decreasing. On the other hand, as a compara- tively petty offender, woman must be taken seriously. The returns of the last few years show a steadily increasing number of female offend- ers, and the great majority of these offences consist of drunkenness or of acts committed when drunk. In the last ten years their number has in- creased 19 per cent.

It is obvious, of course, that statistics are not available to prove the increase of drink among women of a superior class, for they drink within doors, and are carefully look- ed after by relatives and attendants whose chief aim is to keep the fact unknown. In addition to this, many women drink secretly, unknown to their relatives, until they have reached a stage when shame is lost and the veil is flung aside. Even in the case of the very worst dipso- maniacs, they are either guarded at home by a professional nurse or in- carcerated in retreats under con- ditions of the most rigorous privac- y. Unless some untoward circum- stance occurs, at no point in their career do they come within the cog- niscance of the police, and conse- quently they are entirely unrepres- ented in the criminal statistics. In order, then, to ascertain the pre- valence of drinking among women of this class, recourse must be had to the medical and nursing pro- fessions. And here there is also em- phatic evidence of increase in drinking among women.

### FREEZING FILTERS.

That frozen water is pure water is an idea that has been handed down from generation to generation, and there is usually a good deal of fact in these old sayings, although we may wonder how the people of for-

sonsors to his baby girl. The listening took place at the end of a war, and the name of Irene, which means "peace," was given to the little princess. deputations of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men from each regiment being present in order to represent their respective corps.

The other week in Paris the diamond wedding of M. and Mme. Nichols took place at the Madeleine. They were the first couple to be married at the Madeleine in 1842 on reconsecration as a church, and twenty years afterwards, to the day, celebrated their diamond wedding here. On arriving at the church the couple were followed by fifty-six of their children, grand-children and great-grand-children. There were no present over two hundred nephews, nieces, and first cousins. At the ceremony the old man stood god-father to the latest of his great-grandsons.

Major-General Sir Herbert Chermie during the seven years he spent in Turkey as Military Attache became noted for the great interest he took in cats; in fact, even to this day "Chermie's cats" are laughingly referred to in Constantinople. His notoriety was brought about through his kindness in presenting several of his friends with pretty gora kittens. The supply soon proved unequal to the demand, so he might be commissioned his secretary to obtain some more. The morning his house was surrounded by a clamorous mob. On investigation it turned out that the mob consisted of angry natives whose cats had been obtained by a wily servant without the necessary payment.

Mr Charles Isham's pet hobby is rockery at Lamport Hall, Northamptonshire, England, begun about twenty years ago. Some of the pigny trees in this wonderful rockery are over 70 years old and only three feet in height. Strangers to Lamport must not be startled on observing a lady seated alone upon a ggy eminence. She is a lifelike model in terra-cotta. The rockery, which is 90 feet long and 47 feet high, is the finest in the world; the view one to approach it belongs to the Emperor of Austria. The aged onet is a kind-hearted and lovable man. He is a spiritualist, vegetarian, teetotaler, and non-smoker. He is an amateur poet. He himself lists his own effusions, printing by another hobby of this many-landowner.

#### YOU ARE NOT TOO YOUNG.

Longfellow's first poetry was published at 13. Shakespeare left school at 14. Milton Bright at 15. Scott entered the fair realm of literature at 25. At 34 he was the most popular poet of the day. Galileo discovered the isochronism of the pendulum at 19.

Byron's first poems appeared at 17. At 24 he reached the highest pinnacle of his literary fame. Disraeli entered Parliament at 21.

Keats the younger was in Parliament at 21. Keats's first volume was published at 27. Napoleon at 27 commanded the army in Italy. Byron at 33 took that high road among the poets he held till death.

Woolman, that strange and wonderful phenomenon, entered school at 12 and graduated at the head of his class when 12. At 25 he was a noted scientist.

#### UNLIMITED WEALTH.

Modestia—"Mr. De Glitters is a multimillionaire, isn't he?" Modestia—"Oh, more than that! There's a rumor on the street that says cash for his anthracite."

witnesses to his. Then arrested. Purcell declared that 28 years ago while at Adavale in company with a man named Burns, he shot a half-caste named John Nicholls, and subsequently killed Burns because he feared he might betray him. He also shot one Williams at Bullaroo 10 years ago.

At Dandenong, Victoria, another crime is engaging the attention of the police. The body of a man named Sangal, terribly mutilated, was recovered from a well. Constables found the bedroom which had been occupied by the deceased and his wife spattered with blood, and an ineffectual attempt had been made to remove the stains with water.

David Sangal, the eldest son of the murdered man, has deposed that on a certain Friday night he heard the sound of blows and struggling in his parents' room. His father was calling faintly, "Dave, Dave! come to me!" but his mother stood in the doorway and would not let him in. The blows were repeated, and then silence followed, until he heard a sound as of something being dragged out of the room. In the morning his mother told him to get a scrubbing brush and wash some blood stains off the wall and floor and the verandah and the edge of the well. Mrs. Sangal and a Finn named Tisler, an employee of her husband, whom she has accused of the crime, have been arrested on a charge of wilful murder.

At Captains Flat, New South Wales, the body of a squatter named Ranken, who was found dead last June near a wire fence with his rifle hanging to it by the trigger, has been exhumed, as there are strong suspicions of murder. Doctors declare that the two bullet wounds in the head could not have been self-inflicted.

#### AN AWFUL DEATH.

##### A Young Man Dies From Cigarette Smoking.

In the cold routine of daily news there comes a short story from Syracuse, N. Y. It tells of the death of William S. Strauss in a hospital in that city. According to the doctors and the facts, Strauss was killed by smoking cigarettes. He managed to smoke himself to death in five years, and this in spite of the fact that he was thirty-four years old when he took up the habit. He died at thirty-nine.

He died a death of atrocious suffering, calling for cigarettes when he was too weak to hold them between his lips. A few days before his death he became paralyzed in his legs and hands and lost the power of speech. He died three days after he was taken to the hospital.

Like all other death-dealing drugs, morphine, opium, cocaine and so on—the cigarette establishes in the human system a craving which it alone can satisfy. After awhile it ceases to be able to satisfy the craving which it has aroused. The victim dies as did this unfortunate man in Syracuse.

Of course many men can smoke cigarettes without being killed by them, and many do. But no man ever smoked a cigarette without being hurt by it, and no man ever will.

There are tens of millions of Chinese who smoke opium without becoming fiends, but opium is none the less the curse of China.

Cigarettes always mean destruction to young children; they very often mean failure in life and an unnecessarily early death to adults. They are unmanly, obnoxious, nerve and mind destroying. It is unbelievable that any human being in his right mind should deliberately encourage their hold on his nervous system and his success in life.

owner had the idea that the draught which always rushes up a lofty shaft might be utilized to drive a never-stopping motor. He fixed a vane wheel in a disused chimney, so that the wheel revolved in the draught, and found that it would, indeed, run continually, though it varied greatly in speed according to the relative temperature of the lower and upper air. It ran constantly for nearly forty years, and its inventor was just beginning to believe that he had at last solved the problem of perpetual motion when the iron work wore through, and the wheel came

#### CRASHING TO THE GROUND.

There is awaiting the inventor who discovers a perfect and inexpensive substitute for Para rubber an enormous fortune. That such a substitute is among the possibilities of chemistry no one doubts. But even indiarubber, as at present used, is far from being a perfect substance for the making of cycle and motor tyres. A pneumatic tyre which will not puncture or leak, and is yet springy and elastic, is no doubt possible, but has never yet been made.

Among other future possibilities of the world of science and invention are a perfect diving machine, which will enable divers to resist the fatal pressure at twenty fathoms and over from the surface; a machine for economically utilizing the tides; and an economical scheme for making water-gas useful for illumination as well as for heating.

Gasmakers paid Mr. Wilson, the inventor of calcium-carbide, £100,000 for his patents, and then found that the material could not be used as an enricher for water-gas. At present, naphtha is employed for this purpose, and brings its cost price up from six cents to about 37 cents the thousand feet. —London Answers.

#### COFFEE BLINDNESS.

It is well known that the Moors are inveterate coffee drinkers, especially the merchants, who sit in their bazars and drink coffee continually during the day. It has been noticed that almost invariably when these coffee drinkers reach the age of forty or forty-five their eyesight begins to fail, and by the time they get to be fifty years old they become blind. One is forcibly impressed by the number of blind men that are seen about the streets of the city of Fez, the capital of Morocco. It is invariably attributed to the excessive use of coffee. This opinion has been confirmed by the opinion of European physicians living there.

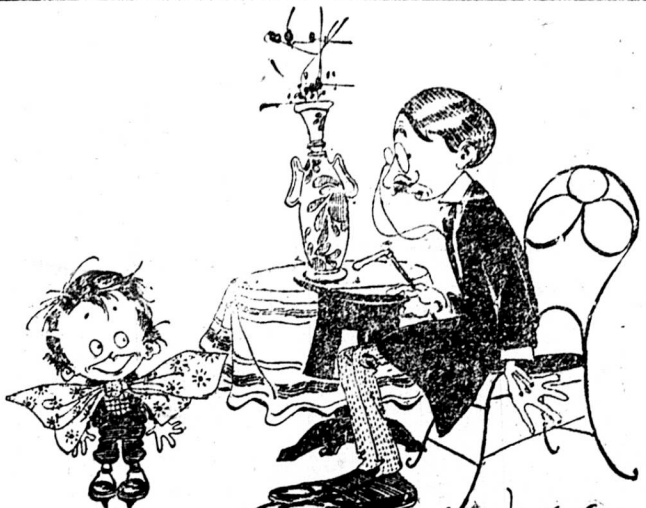
selected to they come within the cognisance of the police, and consequently they are entirely unrepresented in the criminal statistics. In order, then, to ascertain the prevalence of drinking among women of this class, recourse must be had to the medical and nursing professions. And here there is also emphatic evidence of increase in drinking among women.

#### FREEZING FILTERS.

That frozen water is pure water is an idea that has been handed down from generation to generation, and there is usually a good deal of fact in these old sayings, although we may wonder how the people of former times contrived to discover these things. Recent investigations prove the truth of this saying. As water freezes, so the impurities are eliminated, and if the ice be taken away before the whole body of water is frozen, that ice is pure. If the whole of the water freezes, it follows as a matter of course that the impurities must be included. Thus, in pools where the water begins to freeze from the top, the impurities are thrown to the bottom, and the ice taken away from the upper part of the body of water is pure. The water that still retains the impurities is the last to freeze. Some makers of artificial ice produce it from water that is not pure, and they make a hole through the outer crust, before the liquid is completely consolidated, so as to allow the dirty portion of the fluid to run out. Of bacilli, it is calculated that ninety per cent. are thrown out in freezing, while nine out of every remaining ten are killed by the process, and thus rendered innocuous. Most of the remaining one per cent. will die in 24 hours unless the ice be melted. Therefore, there are very few left to work mischief in our internal economy. Freezing is the best filtering process that can be devised.

#### THE EASIEST WAY OUT.

Probably the least painful death is by means of an overdose of chloroform. You begin with a pleasant sensation and end in oblivion. Prussic acid acts instantaneously. Presuming the agony of anticipation avoided, some violent deaths are quite painless, as they give no time for feeling pain. Such are being blown to pieces by dynamite, or by a shell. Drowning is said to be a luxury, and experts have recommended opening a vein in a hot bath. Laudanum and other narcotics would run chloroform (and ether) hard for first place.



Tommy—My sister Sue thinks you're the worst ever.  
Mr. Bore—If I tell her you said that she'll give you a spanking.  
Tommy—No; she's going to give me a dance.



Foot of Robert Street.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

## J. GARRATT & SON,

Bakers and Confectioners.

### Our Stock of Confectionery

is of the choicest, and complete in every detail, including Webb's Chocolates and Bon Bons.

### Our Bread is Second to None

and our stock of Cakes are always fresh and wholesome.

### Our Soda Fountain

We have all the popular flavorings including the following which are a few of the choicest

Buffalo Fuch—Fruitine—Ginger—  
Pae American and Orangeade.

## J. GARRATT & SON,

Bakers and Confectioners.

### CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Roblin, Ont.

### JOHN POLLARD,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Express Office, Napanee  
Strictly Private and Confidential.

### JOHN ALLEN,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Commissioner in H. C. J.  
Conveyancer, etc.  
MARLBANK.

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## THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, OCT. 17 1902

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

## Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 10.—The detectives of this city are on the look-out for the appearance in this vicinity of Billie Boyd the notorious foot race fakir, gambler and confidence man, who is charged with the theft of \$2,000 from R. B. Herriman, a Winnipeg sporting man. Herriman met Boyd at Chatham and at once became a victim to the suave manner of Boyd. Herriman who is a race track book maker agreed to form a partnership with Boyd and to make a book at various tracts throughout this country, and the United States. The Winnipeg man was to supply the necessary capital to launch the scheme, and wired his wife at Winnipeg to forward \$2,000 at once. Mrs. Herriman forwarded a draft for that amount on a New York bank. Boyd intercepted the draft and cashed it. He has not been seen since. A description of Boyd has been wired to the police and detective departments of all large centres in the United States and Canada. Boyd will be remembered by a number of residents in Napanee, by having resided here some years ago.

## Crystallized Ginger, Fresh

English Sweet Stem Ginger.  
English Ginger Chips.  
Lowney's Chocolate Ginger.  
At The Medical Hall.—

FRED L. HOOPER.

### Professional Envy.

An Italian philosopher has amused himself by constructing a scale of degrees for the measurement of professional envy. The highest point in this envy measure is ten.

Architects are happily placed lowest on the scale. They register only 1; advocates and priests and military men are ranged at 2, and in the ascending scale he gives us professors of science and literature, 4; journalists, 5; authors, 8; physicians, 9; actors and actresses, 10. The small amount of envy among architects is held to be due to their precise, severe and rigid studies. The same thing applies to advocates.

Among the clergy envy is found mostly in preachers. In the military career envy is quiescent in time of peace, but can become acute in time of war. Envy makes men of science and literature lead solitary lives, diffident of each other. Among physicians envy is still more prevalent, and they do not spare their colleagues, often terming them charlatans. In the theatrical world envy reaches its acute form, vanity playing a great part in its production.

### Crows as Weather Prophets.

The belief that two crows are a happy omen and that they appear to warn men from disaster is very ancient. Alexander the Great was thus saved in Egypt by two crows, and King Alonzo would assuredly have perished in 1147 had it not been for two crows, one of which perched on the prow and the other on the stern of his ship, so pointing the prow of the royal barge safely into port. Crows and rooks are very much alike. It is said that when rooks desert a rookery it forebodes the downfall of the family on whose property it is.

They are also credited with being good weather prognosticators. When the weather is about to be very bad, they stay as near home as possible, but when they foreknow that it will be set fair they start off in the morning right away to a distance where they have an instinct that the food they need is plentiful. Again, if the rooks are seen venturing into the streets of a town or village it is a sure sign of an approaching snowstorm.—All the Year Round.

### Books and Bookshelves.

"Low bookshelves," says a furniture dealer, who is a lover of books as well, "have an origin in a reason besides the caprice of fashion. Heat is injurious to the binding of choice books, drying out the natural oil of the leather and making them warp and get out of shape. Most rooms are very warm in the upper parts, and these five and six foot bookcases are a necessity rather than a notion. Cold is as hard on books as overheating, and an atmosphere that is too damp or too dry also injures them. The sun pouring in directly on the shelves fades the bindings. You can have a cheerful, sunny library and yet keep the volumes out of the sun's full power."

**Permanent Cure for Neuralgia.** Experienced sufferers state that no remedy relieves neuralgia so quickly as a hot application of Polson's Nerveine, the strongest liniment made. Nerveine is certainly very penetrating and has a powerful influence over neuralgic pains, which it destroys almost at once. Nerveine is highly recommended for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, and Toothache. Better try a 25c. bottle, it's all right. No Pills like Dr. Hamilton's.

beats, best three in five; the purse \$80.00. Following is the result of the race:  
Nancy Hanks, Ed Kaylor... 4 4 4 5 4  
Harry Lake, M. McGuiness... 2 1 1 2 3  
Nelly Bay, O. Hambly... 5 3 3 3 2  
Prince Boy, P. Johnston... 3 5 5 4 5  
Ben, H. Marsh... 1 2 2 1 1  
Time—123½, 121, 119, 120, 126.  
Ben won first money, Harry Lake second, Nelly Bay third. Mr. F. D. Miller acted as starter.

### FOOTBALL MATCH.

The Picton and Napanee football teams played a friendly game in the Driving Park on Thursday afternoon. In the first half the game was quite fast, Napanee scoring two goals and Picton none. In the second half the play was somewhat slower, neither side succeeding in scoring. The most of the players on both teams were very much out of practice.

'Try the Plaza Special' smoking Mixture if you wish a cool sweet pipe tobacco. At the PLAZA, John St.

### Diocese of Ontario, Camden East.

Sunday, Oct. 12th, the Venerable Archdeacon Worrell, D.C.L., inducted the Rev. C. Edwin S. Radcliffe, B.C.L., as Rector of the parishes of St. Luke's, Camden East; St. Anthony, Yarker; and St. John's, Newburgh. The three services during the day were most impressive and solemn, the congregations good and the music bright and hearty. The Archdeacon preached three excellent sermons, full of wisdom, council and advice, which were attentively listened to. The Sunday prior to the induction services the Rev. F. D. Woodcock, Rector of Trinity church, Brockville, most kindly spent the day with the new Rector, introducing him to the parishioners and to the mode of conducting divine service. Mr. Radcliffe will now begin work after being officially and properly introduced to the church families in these parishes. The Winchester Press has the following item: "Oct. 2nd.—The Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe, who for the past eleven months has been incumbent of St. Matthias' church here, left on the noon train to assume the rectorship of the Parish of Camden East, in the Diocese of Ontario. Since coming among us Mr. Radcliffe has been an untiring and devoted pastor, who won the affection of his parishioners and the esteem of the whole community. It is therefore with deep regret his parishioners view his removal which is in the nature of a promotion."

### Napanee Cheese Board.

At the Cheese Board on Friday afternoon Sept. 26th. 1271 cheese were boarded, 926 white and 345 colored.

	NO. WHITE.	COLORED.
Napanee .....	1	70
Centreville .....	3	80
Croyden .....	4	40
Phippen No 2 .....	5	100
Kingsford .....	6	50
Deseronto .....	7	140
Union .....	8	80
Clairview .....	9	40
Metzler .....	10	..
Odesa .....	11	..
Excelsior .....	12	..
Sillsville .....	13	50
Enterprise .....	14	..
Whitman Creek .....	15	46
Tamworth .....	16	50
Forest Mills .....	17	80
Sheffield .....	18	40
Moscow .....	19	..
Bell Rock .....	20	..
Selby .....	21	160
Phippen No. 1 .....	22	80
Camden East .....	23	45
Petworth .....	24	..
Newburgh .....	25	120
Marlbank .....	26	..
Empey .....	27	..

Mr. Thompson secured 5, 13, 22, at 11c  
Mr. Bissell secured Nos. 3, 4, 6, 9, 15,  
16, 17, 18, at 11c.

Mr. Alexander secured Nos. 1, 8, at 11c.  
What cheese did not sell at the board  
sold afterwards at the same price.

Genuine Castoria—Always Bears the Signature.

—J. C. H. Clark.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ber of our parliament house the distinct line along the floor, a member who, when speaking, outside the line on his side is liable to be called to order. These lines supposed to be scientific frontlets the neutral zone between is beyond length of a sword thrust, and, all members no longer wear sworcept those who are selected to and second addresses to the throne certain occasions, the old pre still lingers on.

### Unhappy Youngster.

Kind Gentleman—Why are you ing, my little lad?

Urchin—Boo-oh! Billy Wells me, an' feyther hit me becaus Billy hit me, an' Billy Wells again because I told feyther, a feyther'll hit me again becaus (Exit kind gentleman.)—Chums.

### At Any Rate He Aroused Dis-

Lucille—Cholly is such an unli ing person.

Helen—Oh, I don't know. H rise to an animated discussi night as to whether a person considered absentminded who mind is neither here nor elsw

### Scant Consolation.

The Pessimist—The longer I the world the worse it seems to

The Optimist—Oh, well, don't little thing like that worry you haps it will be better after you of it.

### His Measure Taken.

Aggie—He told me I wuz d gurl he ever loved.

Katie—Well, when a feller ta dat give him de googoo eyes re He's nuthin' but a born duple Puck.

Virtue is not left to stand aloi who practices it will have neigi Confucius.

### The Sinecure.

Beeler—You are the last man I have expected to find opposi pensioning of government em no longer able to work.

Heeler—When a man gets so I that he can't do what little wor is in a government job, he ough taken out and shot.—London TI

## Misty Vision



Comes with advancing  
but can be cleared  
by properly fitted glasse  
Spectacles are our speci  
When we fit them,  
they give satisfaction.  
Eyes examined free.

**H. E. Smith,**  
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,  
Smith's Jewelry Store,  
Napanee.

# WALLACE'S Drug Store.

## Paint

EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF Paint—  
—at this store.—  
James's Mixed Paint—is the oldest in Canada and gives the Best Satisfaction.—Every can guaranteed.

WE SELL—  
**Berry Bros' Varnish**  
These people are the largest manufacturers of Varnish IN THE WORLD.  
They make the best.

THE NEWEST THING FOR STOVEPIPES IS  
**Aluminum Paint.**  
NO BAD ODOUR—and makes our rooms look bright and attractive.

**WALLACE,**  
THE DRUGGIST.  
Located in the Grange Corner.

and Gloves.  
Gains in mitts. Buy your mitts and from us. Ours are the best in They wear like iron and are needed to keep out the cold.  
BOYLE & SON.

**Cures Dyspepsia.**  
Derson's Dyspepsia Cure is selling on erite. We refer you to those who been relieved of their former suffer- y its use. Their's is the strongest nomy we can give. Prepared and sold e Medical Hall.—  
FRED L. HOOPER.

it Sale.  
cows and dairy utensils. Mr. J. J. s, of lot No. 9, concession 3, North icksburgh, will have a sale by on, on Thursday, Nov. 13th, 1902, at 'clock sharp. Twenty-eight cows, two am Heifers, One thorobred shorthorn am Bull and a variety of dairy ils. Terms: One year's credit will ven on approved joint notes, at 6 per interest, E. S. LAFUM, auctioneer.

**"PURITY" AND "ALONE."**  
e above are the titles of two most htful pictures which are being sent to rbers of the Family Herald and Week- ar, of Montreal, this season. It is ult to say which will prove most lar. "Purity" is a beautiful piece of r work. It is a copy of a painting has attracted a great deal attention in pe. "Alone" appeals perhaps to a ent taste, and also sure to be popular. two pictures are immense value with great family weekly at one dollar per and when they begin to scatter d the country and be seen there is to be a greater rush than ever for that r.

**Parliamentary Frontiers.**  
i either side of the commons cham- of our parliament house there is a inct line along the floor, and any uler who, when speaking, steps ide the line on his side is liable to called to order. These lines are posed to be scientific frontiers, and neutral zone between is beyond the th of a sword thrust, and, although ulers no longer wear swords, ex- : those who are selected to move second addresses to the throne on ain occasions, the old precaution lingers on.

**Unhappy Youngster.**  
nd Gentleman—Why are you cry- me little lad?

## PERSONALS

*Did it ever occur to you that you could assist us greatly to keep up the interest of this column. If you have friends visiting you, or intend leaving town for even a few days kindly let us know by personal call or a post card. Your friends both in the neighborhood and at a distance are interested in your movements. Don't think we should know where you are: Tell us.*

I. F. Aylesworth, of Odessa, was in town on Monday.

Harold Ward was in Kingston on Sunday.

Mr. Alex. Deroche, of the Military College, Kingston, returned to that city on Sunday after visiting his parents in town.

Mr. Chris Vance, of Watertown, is spending a week in town, visiting old acquaintances.

Mr. Rickson, of Deseronto, was in town on Tuesday on a business trip.

H Warner took a trip to Boston and Providence last week.

Mr. Smith, of Campbellford, was calling on friends in town last week.

Mr. E. A. Rikley took a trip to Toronto this week.

Mr. Leonard Robinson is in Toronto on business this week.

Miss Madge Clapp is home from Syracuse.

Miss Maggie O'Brien left on Wednesday last to spend Thanksgiving with her brother, Frank, in Toronto.

Miss Annie Lloyd, of Watertown, formerly of Napanee, is spending a few weeks the guest of Mrs. Morgan, Strathcona.

C. D. Black, of the Robinson Co., spent Thanksgiving at his home in Stirling.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Boyes took in the trip to Washington, Virginia, and other points, and will return in ten days

Mr. Clarence Scott, of the Robinson Co., spent Thanksgiving at his home in Ottawa.

Master Orval LaFavre, the young son of Mr. Ed. LaFavre, Bridge street, is very ill with pneumonia.

Messrs. Archie Clark and Jas. McCarten took in the excursion to Rochester, per Str. North King, on Sunday evening, returning Wednesday morning.

Quite a number of our young people attended the Marysville ball Wednesday night.

Mrs. Harry Hunter spent a couple of days in Rochester this week.

Mrs. A. C. Davis, of Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. Geo. Mills, Mill street.

Miss Chinneck, of Toronto, after spending the summer with her brother, F. Chinneck, town, left last week for Elora, to visit another brother.

Miss Cairns, organist of the Western church, spent a few days of last week at her home in Renfrew.

Mr. Harold Ward received the honor of being elected president of the fourth year class at Queen's.

Dr. J. G. Burrows, of Marlbank, left last week for Toronto, having received a telegram from that place stating that his brother, Mr. Fred. Burrows, private secretary to Hon. J. R. Stratton, was seriously ill.

Mr. Fred. Parrott is home from Rochester.

Mr. S. E. Miller returned home to-day after a pleasant trip to New York.

Miss Marjorie Jarvis is visiting friends at Cornwall and Lennoxville.

Mr. S. Leggett, after spending the past six months with his sister, Mrs. R. Her- rington, Richmond, left last week for San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. Arthur Gibson, who has been spend- ing the summer at his brother's in Car- stairs, Alberta, returned to his home last week

Dr. and Mrs. Ward have been to New York visiting his daughter, Mrs. Andrew.

Mr. Boyne Harshaw is spending a couple of weeks in town with his father.

Mrs. James Douglas, South Napanee, is very ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wagar and family spent Saturday last with his parents. Mr.

# Mill End Sale.

1200 yards Flannellette Ends, direct from the mill, will be offered on Saturday and next week, lengths from 5 to 15 yards in the piece. No cutting—prices 1c. to 3c. less than regular rates—Come early; you know how fast these sell.

## An All New Stock.

Not an old thing to see here, it's not our way—New goods come to us every week in the year, during busy season, every day.

Up-to-date styles—reliable qualities—priced for cash selling.—These with liberty to look around without urging to buy—and "money back" if you want it—makes our store the shopper's ideal.

## NEW ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

### New Waistings.

Another shipment to hand—no two alike—dainty dressy effects, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 the waist patterns.

### Long Hip Corsets.

The very latest Corset, and the good dressers ideal Corset for the fall.

### Our \$5.00 Jackets.

We are making a special offer of 20 Ladies' and Maids Coats at \$5.00 not one in the lot that is not worth from \$1.50 to \$3.00 more.  
Good Jackets, \$6.50, 7.50, 8.50, 9.50, 10.00, 11.50, 12.50, 13.50.

### About Waists.

New ones placed in stock this week.  
New Flannel Waists, military red—  
New Black Satana Waists \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00.  
Black Alpaca Waists, fitted linings, \$2.25, 2.95, 4.00.

### A Good Kid Glove 75c.

Suede Kid Gloves, 2 button in Modes, Black, White 75c. the pair.

**Alexandre Kid Gloves**  
are known the world over as the leading Kid Glove. We have them in stock all sizes—Dressed and Suede, \$1.00, 1.25.

### Ladies' 25c. Underwear.

Our new 25c. Ribbed Vests and Drawers for Ladies are as good as last year's, were at 35c.  
Ladies' Knit Underwear 12c, 20c, 40c, 50c, 75c, 90c, \$1.00.  
Natural Wool Underwear \$1.00, 1.25.  
Children's Underwear in five qualities, every size in each, prices from 6c. to 50c. Ladies' and Children's fleece lined Underwear.

### Saturday, \$2.00

Will buy a Ladie's Cloth Dress Skirt. All lengths in the lot, Black, Navy or Grey, lined throughout.

### MEN'S AND BOYS' UNDERWEAR

25c, 35c, 45c, 50c, 75c, 90c. \$1.00.

Butterick Patterns, Delineators and Fashion Sheets for November, now in—order by mail—No postage on patterns.

# The Hardy Dry Goods Co.,

## Cheapside, - Napanee.

**Broke the Rule.**  
A Boston man recently regaled a party of friends with a story about a certain nameless club in Boston which

**ICE** I have a quantity of Ice to sell by the ton or any quantity de-





## A REAL DRIVE IN GLOVES.

No matter what sort of Gloves you want, we think we have the right pair. Grey Suede Gloves at \$1.25, 1.50 and 1.75.

Tan Driving Gloves at \$1.00 and 1.25. Lined Gloves and Mitts at 75c, \$1.00, 1.25 and 1.50.

All of them full of fashion and quality.

**J. L. BOYES,**

Headquarters for Hats and Caps.

## MORE BIG MILL IMPROVEMENTS.

In preparation for grinding of this season's immense crop of feed grain, Mr. J. R. Dafoe, of the Big Mill, has installed, and has in successful operation, two of the best feed mills known to the trade, and is now prepared to grind your feed without any more waiting and as fine as may be required.

He continues the manufacture of that well known brand of flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, which are second to none.

He also continues in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and the farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the Big Mill before disposing of their grain and take your feed and wheat grinding there and be guaranteed satisfaction both in quality and quantity.

**J. R. DAFOE,**  
AT THE BIG MILL

## Apples Wanted!

—AT—

**SYMINGTON'S,**

Foot of Robert Street.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

**J. GARRATT & SON,**  
Bakers and Confectioners.

## WE ARE BUSY

But have time to show our new lines of

### The "EMPRESS" Shoe

No fancy prices either

**\$2.50, \$3 & \$3.50**

See our great line of Ladies' Laced Boots \$1.25, \$1.50, & \$2.

Boys' and Girls' School Boots—great values.

Boys' heavy grain, worth \$1.25 for \$1.00.

### See us for Rubbers

**J. J. HAINES, SHOE HOUSES.**

Napanee, Belleville and Trenton.

## IT IS NOT HARD TO CONVINCE

shrewd keen buyers of the very exceptional values we are giving in all wool goods these days.

### THEY ARE ABLE TO DISCRIMINATE

They exercise sound judgment, founded on experience. They recognize Solid All-wool Goods when shown and can determine pretty accurately their worth. These are the people we sell to every day. These are the people who are taking advantage of this clearing sale.

**Take Our Advice,  
Follow their Example,  
BUY NOW!**

**Lonsdale Woollen Mills.**

### Second-Hand Coal Stoves.

Now that the coal strike is nearly over coal stoves will sell fast. We have some bargains in second-hand stoves that will open your eyes. **BOYLE & SOX.**

### Crystallized Ginger, Fresh

English Sweet Stem Ginger.  
English Ginger Chips.  
Lowney's Chocolate Ginger.  
At The Medical Hall.—**FRED L. HOOPER.**

### Professional Envy.

An Italian philosopher has amused himself by constructing a scale of degrees for the measurement of professional envy. The highest point in this envy measure is fun.

Architects are happily placed lowest on the scale. They register only 1; advocates and priests and military



### Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

Going West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, 12:25 a.m.
" 3:33 a.m.	" 2:18 a.m.
" 6:39 a.m.	" 7:49 a.m.
" 9:17 p.m.	" 12:17 p.m. noon
" 4:28 p.m.	" 12:55 p.m. noon
" 7:22 p.m.	

†Daily except Monday. †Daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at the station. 8-17

### East End Barber Shop.

Up-to-date in every respect.  
**J. N. OSBORN, Prop.** 14-17

### CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.

All the latest conveniences, Everything new and up-to-date, Experienced workmen. Give me a call.  
**F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.**

### They are Coming.

The peaches and plums are arriving at Fitzpatrick's direct from the fruit farms, Niagara district. The stock is always fresh, choice and select, and the prices are the lowest of the lowest.  
**FITZPATRICK'S Grocery**  
Dundas Street.

### Last Visit.

Wait for Dr. Meeklenbergh's special last visit this year, on Saturday, the 18th Oct. He will then examine eyes free; an examination for which you pay five dollars in the city will be given free. Spectacles and eye glasses made to suit the most difficult cases, at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. At Huffman's drug store Saturday, Oct. 18th.

Have you corns? Try our corn salve.  
**J. J. PERRY, Druggist.**

### "At Home."

The next "At Home" under the auspices of St. Mary Magdalene's Guild, will be held at Mrs. John Pollard's residence, Dundas street, on Thursday evening next, the 23rd inst. A good programme, including "a Ladies' Quartette" will be given. Refreshments. All welcome. Admission 10 cents. See dodgers.

### Death of John A. Cathro.

Mr. John A. Cathro died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Cathro, Lindsay, on Monday last. Deceased was well and favorably known in Napanee, having been engaged in the gent's furnishing business until a short time ago, when he was compelled to close up his business on account of ill health. Early in the spring he was stricken with an attack of typhoid fever, from which he never fully recovered. He would apparently seem to be recovering when he would suffer a relapse. Although he suffered three relapses, heart failure was the cause of his death. He was about 27 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. Mrs. Cathro has the sympathy of her large circle of friends in Napanee. The funeral took place on Thursday, at 2:30 p.m.

### Horse Races.

A number of the owners of fast horses in town and vicinity agreed to hold a matched race on Thursday afternoon. The attendance was fair and some of the finishes quite exciting. The race was half mile heats, best three in five; the purse \$30.00. Following is the result of the race:

Nancy Hanks, Ed Kaylor... 4 4 4 5 4  
Harry Lake, M. McGuinness... 2 1 1 2 3  
Nelly Bay, C. Hamby... 5 3 3 3 2  
Prince Boy, P. Johnston... 3 5 5 4 5  
Ben, H. Marsh... 1 1 2 2 1 1  
Time—123 1/2, 121, 119, 120, 126.  
Ben won first money, Harry Lake second, Nelly Bay third. Mr. F. D. Miller acted as starter.

### FOOTBALL MATCH.

The Picton and Napanee football teams played a friendly game in the Driving Park on Thursday afternoon. In the first half the game was quite fast, Napanee scoring two goals and Picton none. In the second half the play was somewhat slower, neither side succeeding in scoring. The most of

## WALLACE'S Drug Store. EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF Paint

—at this store.—  
**Ramsay's Mixed Paint**—the oldest in Canada and give the Best Satisfaction.—Ever, can guaranteed.

### WE SELL—Berry Bros' Varnish

These people are the largest manufacturers of Varnish in THE WORLD.

They make the best.

### THE NEWEST THING FOR STOVEPIPES IS

## Aluminum Paint

NO BAD ODOUR—and make your rooms look bright and attractive.

**WALLACE,**  
THE DRUGGIST  
Located in the Grange Corner.

### Mitts and Gloves.

Bargains in mitts. Buy your mitts from us. Ours are the 1 town. They wear like iron and guaranteed to keep out the cold.  
**BOYLE &**

### It Cures Dyspepsia.

Anderson's Dyspepsia Cure is set its merits. We refer you to those have been relieved of their former ings by its use. Theirs is the st testimony we can give. Prepared at The Medical Hall.—  
**FRED L. HOOPER**

### Credit Sale.

Of cows and dairy utensils. M. Clark, of lot No. 9, concession 3 Fredericksburg, will have a s auction, on Thursday, Nov. 13th, one o'clock sharp. Twenty-eight co Durham Heifers, One thoro-bred sh Durham Bull and a variety of utensils. Terms: One year's cre be given on approved joint notes, s cent interest. **E. S. LAFORD, aucti**

### "PURITY" AND "ALONE"

The above are the titles of tw delightful pictures which are being subscribers of the Family Herald and ly Star, of Montreal, this season difficult to say which will prov popular. "Purity" is a beautiful p colour work. It is a copy of a i that has attracted a great deal attei Europe. "Alone" appeals perhap different taste, and also sure to b; The two pictures are immense val that great family weekly at one do year, and when they begin to around the country and be seen sure to be a greater rush than ever paper.

### Parliamentary Frontiers

On either side of the common ber of our parliament house the distinct line along the floor, a member who, when speaking, outside the line on his side is li be called to order. These lin supposed to be scientific fronte the neutral zone between is beye length of a sword thrust, and, al members no longer wear swor cept those who are selected to and second addresses to the th certain occasions, the old pre still lingers on.

### Unhappy Youngster.

Kind Gentleman—Why are y

Foot of Robert Street.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

J. GARRATT & SON,  
Bakers and Confectioners.

Our Stock  
of Confectionery

is of the choicest, and complete in every detail, including Webb's Chocolates and Bon Bons.

Our Bread is  
Second to None

and our stock of Cakes are always fresh and wholesome.

Our Soda Fountain

We have all the popular flavors including the following which are a few of the choicest  
Buffalo Punch—Fruitine—Ginger—  
Fae American and Orangecade.

J. GARRATT & SON,  
Bakers and Confectioners.

CARLETON WOODS.  
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,  
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Express Office, Napanee  
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,  
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Commissioner in H. C. J.  
Conveyance, etc.  
MARLBANK.

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, OCT. 17 1902

All local reading notices or notices announce in entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

Children Cry for  
CASTORIA.

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 10.—The detectives of this city are on the look-out for the appearance in this vicinity of Billie Boyd the notorious foot race fakir, gambler and confidence man, who is charged with the theft of \$2,000 from R. B. Herriman, a Winnipeg sporting man. Herriman met Boyd at Chatham and at once became a victim to the suave manner of Boyd. Herriman who is a race track book maker agreed to form a partnership with Boyd and to make a book at various tracks throughout this country, and the United States. The Winnipeg man was to supply the necessary capital to launch the scheme, and wired his wife at Winnipeg to forward \$2,000 at once. Mrs. Herriman forwarded a draft for that amount on a New York bank. Boyd intercepted the draft and cashed it. He has not been seen since. A description of Boyd has been wired to the police and detective departments of all large centres in the United States and Canada. Boyd will be remembered by a number of residents in Napanee, by having resided here some years ago.

Crystallized Ginger, Fresh

English Sweet Stem Ginger.  
English Ginger Chips.  
Lowney's Chocolate Ginger.  
At The Medical Hall—  
FRED L. HOOPER.

Professional Envy.

An Italian philosopher has amused himself by constructing a scale of degrees for the measurement of professional envy. The highest point in this envy measure is ten.

Architects are happily placed lowest on the scale. They register only 1; advocates and priests and military men are ranged at 2, and in the ascending scale he gives us professors of science and literature, 4; journalists, 5; authors, 8; physicians, 9; actors and actresses, 10. The small amount of envy among architects is held to be due to their precise, severe and rigid studies. The same thing applies to advocates.

Among the clergy envy is found mostly in preachers. In the military career envy is quiescent in time of peace, but can become acute in time of war. Envy makes men of science and literature lead solitary lives, diffident of each other. Among physicians envy is still more prevalent, and they do not spare their colleagues, often terming them charlatans. In the theatrical world envy reaches its acutest form, vanity playing a great part in its production.

Crows as Weather Prophets.

The belief that two crows are a happy omen and that they appear to warn men from disaster is very ancient. Alexander the Great was thus saved in Egypt by two crows, and King Alonso would assuredly have perished in 1147 had it not been for two crows, one of which perched on the prow and the other on the stern of his ship, so pointing the prow of the royal barge safely into port. Crows and rooks are very much alike. It is said that when rooks desert a rookery it forebodes the downfall of the family on whose property it is.

They are also credited with being good weather prognosticators. When the weather is about to be very bad, they stay as near home as possible, but when they foreknow that it will be set fair they start off in the morning right away to a distance where they have an instinct that the food they need is plentiful. Again, if the rooks are seen venturing into the streets of a town or village it is a sure sign of an approaching snowstorm.—All the Year Round.

Books and Bookshelves.

"Low bookshelves," says a furniture dealer, who is a lover of books as well, "have an origin in a reason besides the caprice of fashion. Heat is injurious to the binding of choice books, drying out the natural oil of the leather and making them warp and get out of shape. Most rooms are very warm in the upper parts, and these five and six foot bookcases are a necessity rather than a notion. Cold is as hard on books as overheating, and an atmosphere that is too damp or too dry also injures them. The sun pouring in directly on the shelves fades the bindings. You can have a cheerful, sunny library and yet keep the volumes out of the sun's full power."

Permanent Cure for Neuralgia. Experienced sufferers state that no remedy relieves neuralgia so quickly as a hot application of Polson's N. rilline, the strongest liniment made. Nerviline is certainly very penetrating and has a powerful influence over neuralgic pains, which it destroys almost at once. Nerviline is highly recommended for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Catarrh, and Toothache. Better try a 25c. bottle, it's all right. No Pills like Dr. Hamilton's.

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Try the Plaza Special smoking Mixture if you wish a cool sweet pipe tobacco. At the PLAZA, John St.

Diocese of Ontario, Camden East.

Sunday, Oct. 12th, the Venerable Archdeacon Worrell, D.C.L., inducted the Rev. C. Edwin S. Radcliffe, B.C.L., as Rector of the parishes of St. Luke's, Camden East; St. Anthony, Yarker; and St. John's, Newburgh. The three services during the day were most impressive and solemn, the congregations good and the music bright and hearty. The Archdeacon preached three excellent sermons, full of wisdom, council and advice, which were attentively listened to. The Sunday prior to the induction services the Rev. F. D. Woodcock, Rector of Trinity church, Brockville, most kindly spent the day with the new Rector, introducing him to the parishioners and to the mode of conducting divine service. Mr. Radcliffe will now begin work after being officially and properly introduced to the church families in these parishes. The Winchester Press has the following item: "Oct. 2nd.—The Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe, who for the past eleven months has been incumbent of St. Matthias' church here, left on the noon train to assume the rectorship of the Parish of Camden East, in the Diocese of Ontario. Since coming among us Mr. Radcliffe has been an untiring and devoted pastor, who won the affection of his parishioners and the esteem of the whole community. It is therefore with deep regret his parishioners view his removal which is in the nature of a promotion."

Napanee Cheese Board.

At the Cheese Board on Friday afternoon Sept. 26th, 1271 cheese were boarded, 926 white and 345 colored.

	NO.	WHITE.	COLOR.
Napanee	1	70	..
Centreville	3	80	..
Croydon	4	..	40
Phippen No. 2	5	100	..
Kingsford	6	50	..
Deseronto	7	..	140
Union	8	80	..
Clairview	9	..	40
Metzler	10	..	..
Odessa	11	..	..
Excelsior	12	..	..
Silleville	13	50	..
Enterprise	14	..	..
Whitman Creek	15	46	..
Tamworth	16	50	..
Forest Mills	17	80	..
Sheffield	18	40	..
Moscow	19	..	..
Bell Rock	20	..	..
Selby	21	160	..
Phippen No. 1	22	..	80
Camden East	23	..	45
Petworth	24	..	..
Newburgh	25	120	..
Marlbank	26	..	..
Empy	27	..	..

Mr. Thompson secured 5, 13, 22, at 11c  
Mr. Bisell secured Nos. 3, 4, 6, 9, 15,  
16, 17, 18, at 11c.

Mr. Alexander secured Nos. 1, 8, at 11c.  
What cheese did not sell at the board  
sold afterwards at the same price.

Genuine Castoria—Always bears the Signature.

J. C. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ser on our pariment house there is distinct line along the floor, and a member who, when speaking, ste outside the line on his side is liable be called to order. These lines a supposed to be scientific frontiers, at the neutral zone between is beyond the length of a sword thrust, and, although members no longer wear swords, except those who are selected to move and second addresses to the throne, certain occasions, the old precaution still lingers on.

Unhappy Youngster.

Kind Gentleman—Why are you crying, my little lad?

Urchin—Boo-oo! Billy Wells hit me, an' feyther hit me because I hit Billy hit me, an' Billy Wells hit me again because I told feyther, an' no feyther'll hit me again because Billy (Exit kind gentleman.)—Chums.

At Any Rate He Aroused Discussion  
Lucille—Cholly is such an uninteresting person.

Helen—Oh, I don't know. He gave rise to an animated discussion last night as to whether a person can be considered absentminded when his mind is neither here nor elsewhere.

Scant Consolation.

The Pessimist—The longer I live the world the worse it seems to get.

The Optimist—Oh, well, don't let little thing like that worry you. Perhaps it will be better after you get old.

His Measure Taken.

Aggie—He told me I wuz de on gurl he ever loved.

Katie—Well, when a feller talks like dat give him de googoo eyes reverse. He's nuthin' but a born diplomat Puck.

Virtue is not left to stand alone. I who practices it will have neighbors Confucius.

The Sinecure.

Beeler—You are the last man I should have expected to find opposing the pensioning of government employees no longer able to work.

Heeler—When a man gets so helpless that he can't do what little work there is in a government job, he ought to be taken out and shot.—London Tit-Bits

Misty Vision



Comes with advancing years but can be cleared by properly fitted glasses. Spectacles are our specialty When we fit them, they give satisfaction. Eyes examined free.

H. E. Smith,  
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,  
Smith's Jewelry Store,  
Napanee.



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## sty Vision



nes with advancing years, can be cleared properly fitted glasses. ctacles are our specialty. en we fit them, give satisfaction. s examined free.

**I. E. Smith,**  
**ADUATE OPTICIAN,**  
mith's Jewelry Store,  
**Napanee.**

at Cornwall and Lennoxville.

Mr. S. Leggett, after spending the past six months with his sister, Mrs. R. Her- rington, Richmond, left last week for San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. Arthur Gibson, who has been spend- ing the summer at his brother's in Car- stairs, Alberta, returned to his home last week.

Dr. and Mrs. Ward have been to New York visiting his daughter, Mrs. Andrew.

Mr. Boyne Harshaw is spending a couple of weeks in town with his father.

Mrs. James Douglas, South Napanee, is very ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wagar and family spent Saturday last with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Wagar, South Napanee.

Miss Marguerite Morrison, of Madoc, is the guest of Mrs. Geo. E. Maybee this week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cole, of Water- town, who have been visiting their daugh- ter, Mrs. E. A. Wagar, South Napanee, returned to their home on Monday last.

W. J. Garratt left Wednesday morning for a short trip to Toronto and Owen Sound.

Mr. E. McLaughlin left on Wednesday morning for a trip to Toronto and Wash- ington, D. C.

Mrs. D. Burnip and little son, Harold, of New York, who have been spending the past month with relatives and friends in town, left on Wednesday last for Water- town, where she will spend a couple of days with her sister, after which she will return to her home.

Miss Annie Leonard, Glenvale, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. D. Wartman.

Miss Lucy Fingland, who has been the guest of her brother in the west for over a year, is visiting friends and relatives in town.

W. Moffatt, a former proprietor of the Campbell house, was in town this week.

Mrs. H. Armstrong and little son left this week on a visit to her sister, Mrs. (Rev.) Tucker, Shannonville.

Mrs. Robt. Wales, Water street, left Wednesday for Kingston to spend a few days with her son.

Miss Vera Terwillagar, of Picton, is the guest of Mrs. Rev. Farnsworth.

Miss Annie Skillen, of Picton, spent Thursday in town the guest of Miss Maude Vine.

Mrs. Chadd, of Picton, and Miss Lilla have been the guests of her sister, Mrs. Sicker this week.

Mr. Parks and Miss Thompson, of Belleville, were the guests of Miss Jennie Carson on Thursday.

### BIRTHS.

McKim—At Napanee, on Sunday, Oct 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. N. B. McKim, a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

McCULLOUGH—DEWET—By the Rev. G. S. White, Piety Hill, on Wednesday, Oct. 15th, Mr. William McCullough, of Tyendin- naga, to Miss Ethel Dewet, of Richmond township.

McCABE—SCHRYVER—On Wednesday, October 15th, by the Rev. G. S. White, Piety Hill, Wilson C. McCabe, of North Fredericksburgh, to Martha Schryver, of Napanee.

### DEATHS.

McDONALD—Died suddenly, near Odessa, of heart disease, John McDonald, aged about 81 years.

Lots of jewelry is now the correct style. Call and see our selections of jewelry and rings worn by up-to-date people.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store

If you want a cool sweet pipe tobacco try the Plaza mixture moderate in price excellent quality at the Plaza Cigar Store and Barber Shop, John Street.

A. S. Kimmerly has plenty of Liverpool Salt in large sax. Great bargains in sugars. Our 25c tea beats all others. Plenty of Bran and Shorts in stock. Balance of stock machine oil 25 cents per gal. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Favorite Prescription 85c per bottle.

# The Hardy Dry Goods Co.,

## Cheapside, - Napanee.

### Broke the Rule.

A Boston man recently regaled a party of friends with a story about a certain nameless club in Boston which has strict regulations against gam- bling.

A quartet of club members decided to break that rule by a game of poker for small stakes. So they adjourned to one of the small rooms of the club and called the old colored servant to bring a pack of cards. When he brought them, one of the members queried:

"John, I suppose it would be some- thing utterly new in this club if we should do such a thing as play for money with these cards?"

The negro scratched his head and deliberated, finally answering:

"Boss, I've been wid dis club a long time and I've seen many things."

"Yes, but what have you seen?"

"I've seen ebry rule ob dis club vi- 'lated 'ceptin' one."

"What rule is that one?"

"De rule 'gainst gibbin' tips to de serbants."

And straightway that rule was re- lieved of its lonesomeness among its fellows.

### A Concession In Price.

"People in frontier towns," said a Klondike pioneer, "get used to paying big money for trifles, and \$2 for a box of sardines and \$5 for a pound of bad coffee become reasonable prices. I kicked once upon a time because the price asked was too small. It was like this: I had a jumping toothache, was nearly wild with it, when I went to the shanty where I was told there was a dentist. A rough looking fellow told me that he was it, and I asked him to draw my tooth. He looked me over, got his forceps fastened on my tooth and yanked it out after a couple of hard twists.

"How much? I asked.

"Well, \$2, I guess," said the dentist.

"I paid him, although my jaw still ached pretty badly.

"That's the cheapest thing I've seen around here," I said.

"Well," he said, "I thought I'd make it low because, on account of the bad light, I pulled the wrong tooth."

"I had to go the next day to have the bad tooth out, and he made mat- ters square by charging me \$10."

### Sippets.

Sippets, mentioned often in English stories, may be either of bread or of toast. Sippets of toast are thin ob- longs of bread toasted to a golden brown, slightly buttered and piled in one or two layers, log cabin fashion, without breaking, on a folded napkin; or the sippets are of untoasted bread arranged on a hot plate, the juice from roasted beef or mutton poured over.

The Stomach's "Weal or Woe!"—The stomach is the centre from which the standpoint of life flows "weal or woe". A healthy stomach means perfect digestion—perfect digestion means strong and steady nerve centres—strong nerve centres mean good circulation rich blood and good health. South American Nervine makes and keeps the stomach right.—52

**ICE** I have a quantity of Ice to sell by the ton or any quantity de- sired. Tel.—101.

**S. CASEY DENISON.**

Choicest Groceries at reasonable prices.

### A Weather Glass.

A simple weather glass is made thus: Obtain a glass jar, such as is used for pickles, and put some water into it; then get a bottle with a long neck, if possible, and put it in the jar, with the neck downward, till the mouth just touches the water. When the water rises in the bottle, it is going to rain, and when it is down fine weather pre- vails.

### Expanded Them.

"What does this mean, daughter? Here is another lot of milliners' and dressmakers' bills. Don't you remem- ber that I expressly ordered you not to contract any more debts without my knowledge?"

"Certainly, papa, but I haven't con- tracted any debts. On the contrary, I've expanded them."

### He Found It Was.

Judge (to prisoner)—You are charged with having seriously injured your wife by inclosing her in a folding bed. What have you to say for yourself?

Prisoner—Your honor, I wished to see if it was possible to shut her up.

### Unkind.

"I think," she said, "I should like to marry an imaginative man."

"Well," said her friend, speaking very sweetly, "what other kind of a man can you expect to marry, if he has a chance to see you in daylight?"

Do you roast people to their face or behind their backs? The last trick is cowardly, the other foolish.—Atchison Globe.

"Regular Practitioner—No Result."—Mrs. Annie C. Chestnut, of Whitby, was for months a rheumatic victim, but South American Cure changed the song from "despair" to "joy". She says: "I suffer- ed untold misery from rheumatism—doctors' medicine did me no good—two bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure cured me—relief two hours after first dose."—50

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# PATENTS

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